

JPRS 76791

10 November 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2317

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Extent of EEC Aid to Africa Examined (Veronica Forrester; WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	1
Details of Ghana-Nigeria Agreement (Edward Ameyibor; GHANAIAN TIMES, 16 Oct 80)	6
Central African Power Corporation Plans Development Projects (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Oct 80)	7
Malawi Denies Designs on Zambian Territory (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 17 Oct 80)	8
S. African Railways Lifts Embargo on Goods to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zaire (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 17 Oct 80)	9
Briefs	
Malawian-Zambian Territory Rumor	11
Chadian Troops in Nigeria	11

ANGOLA

Sugar Output Normal, Help for Population Announced (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 25 Sep 80)	12
Successful Coffee Harvest Announced (NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, 25 Sep 80)	13

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs	
Fuel Price Hike	14

CHAD

Neither Side Reported Gaining in Civil War (LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE, 2-8 Oct 80)	15
--	----

CONGO

Additional EEC Help to CFCO (WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	17
Briefs	
Cooperation Agreement With Argentina	18

ETHIOPIA

Mandatory Sanctions Against Pretoria Regime Called For (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Oct 80)	19
Eritrean Women's Leader Praises Woman's Role in Struggle (Alfit Qatamish; AL-QABAS, 25 Sep 80)	22
Bora District Peasants Associations at Wolba Status (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 14 Oct 80)	24
Pulp Wood Areas Identified, Paper Industry Described (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 17 Oct 80)	25
Land Cultivation, Expected Yields Detailed (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Oct 80)	27
Reasons for Low Fishing Industry Production Noted (Girma Lemma; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 18 Oct 80)	29
Briefs	
Supply Corporation	31
Leather Industry	31
Drinks Factory Production Increase	31
Political Training for Military	32
GDR Medical Donation	32

GABON

USSR Vavilov Institute Agricultural Delegation (Obaine Emame; L'UNION, 27-28 Sep 80)	33
Briefs	
Message to Bani-Sadr, Hussein	35
Poor School Facilities	35
Non-Use of Domestic Wood	35
South Korean Uranium Delegation	36

GAMBIA

Briefs

Assistant Commander Killed	37
----------------------------	----

GHANA

Government Condemns Opposition MP's in Tamale Riots (Accra Domestic Service, 25 Oct 80)	38
Students in USSR Call for New Economic Order (GHANAIAN TIMES, 14 Oct 80)	39
Journalist Says Government Compounds Own Economic Difficulties (Yaw Boakye; DAILY GRAPHIC, 14 Oct 80)	40
Open Borders for Goods Advocated (Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 17 Oct 80)	41
Briefs	
TUC Call for Minimum Wage	43
Limann Praises Ofori-Atta	43
UNDP Development Loan	43
ADB Cocoa Modernization Loan	43

IVORY COAST

Efforts To Improve Domestic Travel Noted (Jean-Pierre Aye; FRATERNITE MATIN, 30 Sep 80)	44
--	----

LESOTHO

Government Backs Moves Toward Political Compromise (RAND DAILY MAIL, 17 Oct 80; THE VOICE, 15-21 Oct 80)	52
BCP Committee Meeting, by Chris Freimond and Mike Pitso Return of Chakela, by Thabo Molefi	
Briefs	
FRG Aid for Airfields	53

LIBERIA

Briefs	
Official's Wife Released	54
Exploitative Price Increases Denounced	54

MALI

Traore: Re-Launching of Sole Party Needed (WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	55
---	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Renewed MUM Guerrilla Activities Reported (THE CITIZEN, 18 Oct 80)	57
Problems, Future of Civil Aviation Discussed (Filipe Mata; TEMPO, 28 Sep 80)	58
Difficulties of Coastal Transportation Reviewed (Filipe Mata; TEMPO, 28 Sep 80)	60
Briefs	
Light Bulbs From GDR	63
Cuban Food Donation	63
Crop Spraying Contract Awarded	63

NAMIBIA

Editorial Criticizes Government for Misdirected Action (Editorial; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 18 Oct 80)	64
Shipanga Says UN Should Foot Bill (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 20 Oct 80)	66
Editor Takes UN to Task for Partiality (Leon Kok; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 20 Oct 80)	67
Insurgents' Surprise Attack Fails (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 18 Oct 80)	68
Students Protest Educational Policies (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 18 Oct 80)	70
Country Gets Its Own Aviation Company (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 17 Oct 80)	71
Three Parties Contest Damara Leadership (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 21 Oct 80)	72
Meat Shortage May Abate in 2 Years (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 21 Oct 80)	73
Briefs	
SWAPO Litigation	74
SWAPO Terrorist Deaths	74
SWAPO Financing	75
Okavango Agricultural Sufficiency	75
Vacant Farms	75
TV in Namibia	75

NIGERIA

Briefs

Partnership With Japanese Company	76
Port Harcourt Airport	76

SENEGAL

Possibility of SUDES-Government Dialogue Noted (LE POLITICIEN, Sep 80)	77
---	----

SEYCHELLES

SPPF Equal Educational Opportunities Policy Detailed (NATION, 16 Oct 80)	79
Success of Pioneer Day Reported (NATION, 16 Oct 80)	82
Briefs	
Work Agreement With Australia	83

SIERRA LEONE

President Praises U.S. Attitude on Return From Trip (WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	84
Agricultural Society Meets, Issues Resolutions (WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	85
Newspaper Prices Substantially Increased (WEST AFRICA, 20 Oct 80)	86
Briefs	
Foreign Minister Visits Cuba	87

SOMALIA

WSLF Claims Ethiopia Is Main Source of Weapons (Munir Muhammad; ARAB NEWS, 15 Oct 80)	88
--	----

SOUTH AFRICA

Strategic Items Lead Sharp Increase in Imports (Elizabeth Rouse; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 5 Oct 80)	90
Trade Figures Show Increased Favorable Balance (THE CITIZEN, 23 Oct 80)	91
Attempts by Neighbor States at 'Counter Constellation' Discussed (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 15 Oct 80)	92

New SADF Chief, Viljoen, Discusses Role (THE CITIZEN, 15 Oct 80)	93
Slabbert Pledges PFP Cooperation If Botha Negotiates (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 80)	94
WRP Debates Stand on President's Council (THE STAR, 6 Oct 80)	95
De Klerk Discusses Possibility of NP Split Over Politics (THE CITIZEN, 13 Oct 80)	96
Matanzima Charges Communists Disrupt Education (THE CITIZEN, 21 Oct 80)	97
Matanzima Attacks Independent Ciskei Plan (THE CITIZEN, 27 Oct 80)	98
Sebe Explains Position on Ciskei Independence (THE CITIZEN, 16 Oct 80)	99
Ciskei Unable To Cope With Volume of Resettled Persons (RAND DAILY MAIL, 14 Oct 80)	100
Farmers Continuing To Abandon Border Areas (THE STAR, 4 Oct 80)	101
Cost of Living Index Steady, Except for Meat (Lynn Carlisle; THE CITIZEN, 15 Oct 80)	102
Koornhof Meets With Homeland Leaders (THE CITIZEN, 18, 21 Oct 80)	103
Quality of Life Follow Up to Meeting	
New Ammonium Nitrate Plant Planned (Andrew McNulty; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 5 Oct 80)	104
Computer Network for Labor Information Under Study (Johan Kloppers; THE CITIZEN, 11 Oct 80)	105
Visitors to Israel See Lessons for Namibia, Border Defense (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 20 Oct 80)	106
Poll of Television Viewers Criticized as Targeting Jews (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 25 Oct 80)	107
'MUSLIM NEWS' Supports Iran in War With Iraq (Editorial; MUSLIM NEWS, 3 Oct 80)	108
Koornhof Visits Soweto, Promises More Job Training (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 16 Oct 80)	109

Keornhof's Soweto Reception Shows Change in Attitudes (Allister Sparks; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Oct 80)	111
Keornhof Discusses Economic Development Plans (THE CITIZEN, 21 Oct 80)	113
Official Rebuts Qoboza Articles on Black Education (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 16 Oct 80)	114
'DIE BURGER' Comment on NP Byelection Compromise (Editorial; THE CAPE TIMES, 18 Oct 80)	115
Treurnicht Reaffirms Afrikaners' Rights to Nationhood (THE CITIZEN, 11 Oct 80)	116
Heunis Urges Closer White-Colored Political Cooperation (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 25 Oct 80)	117
Heunis Becoming Torch-Bearer on NP Verligte Faction (Ivor Wilkins; SUNDAY TIMES, 5 Oct 80)	118
Concern Expressed Over Independence of Judiciary (Editorial; RAND DAILY MAIL, 16 Oct 80)	119
Briefs	
Buthelezi Commission on Natal	121
Ciskei Delegation in France	121
Transkei Former Chief Dalindyebo	121
Taiwan Aid to Homelands	121
Multiracial Community Committees	122
CSIR Vice President	122
Sentences for Terrorism	122
Explosions on Rail Line	122
Urban Council Association President	123
New OFS Administrator	123
Offshore Gas Exploration	123
Immigration Figures	123
Possible Wheat Exports	124
Gold Production Estimate	124
Sugar Crop Estimate	124
Improved Wheat Crop Prospects	125

TANZANIA

Briefs

New Revolutionary Council	126
---------------------------	-----

UPPER VOLTA

Secondary, Higher Teachers Strike Declared Illegal (Ouagadougou Domestic Service, 29 Oct 80)	127
---	-----

ZIMBABWE

Nkoma Proposed Postponement of Local Elections (THE HERALD, 20 Oct 80)	128
Finance Minister Discusses Participation in IMF, World Bank (Enos Nkala Interview; BUSINESS HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	129
Visiting World Bank Official Discusses Economy (BUSINESS HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	132
Commentary on Foreign Press Curbs (Editorial; THE HERALD, 20 Oct 80)	133
Changing Role of Police Discussed (Editorial; THE HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	134
Kangai Orders Trade Unions To Register, Unite (THE HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	135
New CZI Chief Tony Read Profiled (BUSINESS HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	136
Reserve Bank Statements Published (ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 10, 17 Oct 80)	137
Reform of Labor Laws in Progress (Tim Chigodo; BUSINESS HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	139
Exchange of Mineral Water for Arab Oil Considered (Charles Rukuni; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Oct 80)	141
Over \$10 Million Needed for Oil Refinery (David Linsell; BUSINESS HERALD, 23 Oct 80)	142
Briefs	
Unity Association Formed	144
Beef Demand Increases	144
No Drugs Shortage	144
EEC Support	145

EXTENT OF EEC AID TO AFRICA EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 pp 2060-61, 2063

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text]

AID DISTRIBUTION under the Lomé II Convention is now well advanced. Although the new agreement between the EEC and 59 African Caribbean and Pacific States is unlikely to come into force before 1981, preparations for the distribution of aid are moving ahead.

Since the end of 1979, officials from the European Commission and European Investment Bank have been touring each of the ACP capitals for talks with the individual governments. These "programming missions" serve to lay down guidelines for the distribution of Community aid over the next five years. A few weeks prior to the arrival of the EEC team, each ACP government is informed in writing of how much aid it can expect to receive. This avoids the previous practice by which the EEC team arrived as a sort of Father Christmas announcing the "Goodies". Apart from anything else the latter practice led to a great deal of confusion as each state inevitably hoped to get more than it was allocated. As a result the EEC team was often confronted with enormous lists of projects for which the ACP State wished to receive aid.

This time each ACP State is aware of the allocation before the EEC team arrives. Another innovation is that projects are not specifically mentioned in the programme, it is only indicated how much of the aid

package should, in percentage terms, be allocated to the key sectors such as rural development, industry, etc. Specific projects are of course discussed and kept in mind by the EEC officials but there is no fixed commitment to finance "x road".

Commission officials seem happy with this new arrangement as it provides for greater flexibility. However, whether or not the new method will lead to a faster distribution of aid remains to be seen. There is a clear danger that an aid request for a specific project may do the rounds of a number of offices in the Commission to ascertain whether it is acceptable for financing. This "appraisal" process may then become more complicated than at present — a fact recognised by both Commission and ACP officials.

Programming Mission to West Africa

Programming missions have already visited 18 West African States. With the exception of Chad and Liberia, aid programmes for the remaining West African States should be completed this autumn. The political situation in Chad makes it impossible to predict when an EEC team will visit N'Djamena. In the case of Liberia the original programming date was cancelled due to the human rights violations following the coup d'état. Despite Liberian attempts to normalise EEC-Libarian relations, the Commission is maintaining its cautious approach. The Liberian Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Tipoteh, visited Brussels on September 19 for talks with EEC Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson in an attempt to ease relations. However, the Commission has still not said when the programming mission will take place and there is still no Commission Delegate in Monrovia. The Commission Delegate was recalled following the coup and has not been instructed to return.

The 18 West African States which have been visited can expect to receive between 882m units of account (\$1,234m) and 1,009m ua (\$1,412m) under the New Convention. This compares with approximately 800m ua (\$1,120m at current rates), under the Lomé I Convention. This is aid earmarked solely for projects. More aid will be available under the Stabilisation of Export Earnings Scheme and emergency aid. The Community is also prepared to make a further 120-150m ua (\$168-210m) available to support regional projects in West Africa and 50-60m ua (\$70-84m) for Central Africa.

The details of the aid programmes so far completed are as follows:

Benin can expect to receive between 52 and 59m ua (\$72.8 - 82.6m) mainly in grant form. This compares with 44.3m ua (\$62m) under Lomé I. About 32 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for rural development projects; 30 per cent for economic infrastructure; 15 per cent for social infrastructure; 8 per cent for training and technical assistance; 7 per cent for mining and energy and the rest for studies.

During the programming missions a number of projects were specifically discussed and these are likely to receive aid allocations: a national food production and storage programme, stock farming in Borgou, asphaltting the Dassa-Parakou road and improving the road between Parakou and Njougou, the drawing up of a geological and mineral map of South Benin and support for the Lokassa secondary school.

Cape Verde can expect to receive between 15m ua (\$21m) and 17m ua (\$23.8m). This compares with about 4.5m ua (\$6.3m) under Lomé I. Cape Verde joined the Lomé I Convention fairly late and so the first allocation was not so high. Most of the Lomé II aid will be given in grant form, 29 per cent in support of water supply projects, 21 per cent for transport, 17.5 per cent for technical assistance, 6 per cent for electricity production and supply projects and the balance for cottage industry development and micro projects. Two projects were specifically mentioned during the discussions namely the development of water supply for Praia and the development of the Sal international airport.

Cameroon can expect to receive between 65m ua (\$91m) and 77m ua (\$107m). This compares with about 74m ua (\$103.6m) under the Lomé I Convention. About 20m ua of the Lomé II aid will be given in the form of special loans and the rest as grants. About 50 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for transport projects (notably the realignment of the Edéa-Maloume railway and improvements to some main roads), 39 per cent is for rural development and the balance for training, health, technical co-operation, trade promotion and micro-projects.

The European Investment Bank has promised about 45m ua (\$63m) in the form of loans which will be used to improve the rubber plantation and oil palm plantations operated by Socapalm and Camder; completing the third section of the Trans-Cameroon railway, developing electricity production and supply and for forestry development.

More for CAR

The Central African Republic can expect to receive about 49m. ua (\$68.8m.) again mainly in grant form. This compares with 35m. ua (\$49m.) under Lomé I. About 39 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for infrastructure projects; 39 per cent for rural development; 11 per cent for social infrastructure and training; 4 per cent for mining, industry and energy and the balance for micro- or village level projects.

A number of projects were also specifically mentioned namely the establishment of an integrated scheme to produce cotton and coffee, an unloading ramp for the port of Bangui and support for the Bangui high school.

Congo will receive between 28m. ua (\$39.2m.) and 32m. ua (\$44.8m.) mainly in grant form. About 50 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for rural development; 30 per cent for social infrastructure and the balance for micro-projects, training and trade promotion. Projects specifically discussed were the asphaltting of the Bihoma-Loudima road; support for the Etombi and Kunda plantations and support for the Loukabou medical college in Brazzaville.

Gabon can expect to receive between 14m. ua (\$19.6m.) and 17.5m. ua (\$24.5m.), about 5m. ua of which will be in the form of special loans. This compares with 26m. ua (\$36.4m.) under the Lomé I Convention. The Gabonese were very disappointed with the aid allocation and issued a public statement saying that it neither met their expectations nor requirements. They pointed out that the Lomé I allocation was less than the allocations received under the Yaounde Conventions in the 1960s and now the Lomé II allocation was even less than Lomé I. As a result the unilateral statement issued by the Gabonese called for a final aid figure in excess of 17.5m. ua.

As the aid programme stands at present

58 per cent of the funds will support rural development projects; 28 per cent mining and energy and the rest training and trade promotion. Four projects were specifically mentioned namely a reforestation programme; the development of the Ogooue and Fernan Vaz valleys; the Mitze rubber plantation programme and the drawing up of a detailed geological map of Gabon.

In addition to the European Development Fund allocation, the European Investment Bank has promised 10m. ua (\$14m.) in loans to finance mainly mining and energy projects.

The Gambia will receive between 13m. ua (\$18.2m.) and 16m. ua (\$22.4m.), mainly in grant form. This compares with 11.3m. ua (\$15.8m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About 20 per cent of the funds will support rural development and fishery projects; 30 per cent health schemes; 24 per cent infrastructure (river and land transport); 21 per cent for education and training and the balance to assist small and medium-sized firms.

Special Loans for Ghana

Ghana will receive between 55m. ua (\$77m.) and 63m. ua (\$88m.), 15.5m. ua of which will be in the form of special loans and the balance in grant form. This compares with about 50m. ua (\$70m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 45 per cent of the funds will support rural development schemes in particular the Twifo palm oil project and the Enchi-Tema rubber project. A further 22.5 per cent of the funds will support transport projects with emphasis on improving communications in the Central Region. 8 per cent will support energy projects (biomass, solar energy and micro-hydroelectrical schemes). The rest of the aid will be used to support social infrastructure (housing in rural areas) and training schemes.

Guinea will receive between 74m. ua (\$103.6m.) and 84m. ua (\$117.6m.) This compares with about 65m. ua (\$91m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 37 per cent of the funds will support rural development, agriculture, stock farming and fisheries projects, 12.5 per cent housing and 12.5 per cent social projects. The transport sector receives 10 per cent and the energy sector also 10 per cent. The balance will support cottage industries, mining research and technical assistance.

Guinea Bissau can expect to receive between 23m. ua (\$32.2m.) and 27m. ua (\$37.8m.) This compares with an allocation of about 20m. ua (\$28m.) under Lomé I. Most of the Lomé II aid is again in grant form, 46 per cent of which will support agriculture, forestry and fisheries projects, 34 per cent economic and social infrastructure, 11 per cent training and technical assistance and the balance micro-projects. Projects specifically mentioned were the Bafat-Cashu integrated rural development scheme, the Cashu local fishing industry and the bridge over the river Campesoa.

Ivory Coast can expect to receive between 43m. ua (\$60.2m.) and 63m. ua (\$88.2m.) This compares with approximately 40m. ua (\$56m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About 66 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for agricultural and stock farming projects; 22 per cent for domestic water supply schemes and the

balance for energy and trade promotion projects. Ivory Coast authorities are particularly interested in support for a national sheep programme, the establishment of stock farming in rural areas, a soya cultivation programme and the development of the food canning industry.

The European Investment Bank has also indicated that it may grant 60m. ua (\$84m.) in loans for mining and energy studies and for the Soudre Dam HEP scheme.

Mauritania can expect to receive between 40m. ua (\$56m.) and 46m. ua (\$64.4m.) mostly in grant form. This compares with 35m. ua (\$49m.) under the Lomé I Convention. The rural development sector will receive about 42 per cent of the funds, 25 per cent will support infrastructure projects notably road repairs and extensions of port facilities, 11 per cent of the funds will support the health sector, 9 per cent goes towards fish processing and the balance for the education sector and to finance geological and mining research programmes.

Niger will receive between 73m. ua (\$102.2m.) and 84m. ua (\$117.6m.) This compares with 68.5m. ua (\$95.9m.) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 25 per cent of the funds have been earmarked to support rural development projects (notably the Namande-Goungou agricultural scheme and finance for the second phase of a cattle raising development plan); 20 per cent for transport projects (additional work to the Birni-N'Konni-Guidan Roumdji road and on the Zinder-Mirriah road). About 18 per cent of the funds will support education and training schemes, 15 per cent social sector projects, 8 per cent energy projects and the balance industrial and trade promotion schemes.

Senegal can expect to receive between 65m. ua (\$91m.) and 75m. ua (\$105m.) This compares with 62m. ua (\$86.8m.) under the Lomé I Convention. About a third of the aid will be given in the form of special loans and the balance in grant form. The rural development sector is expected to receive about 31 per cent of the total funds, education projects 17 per cent, infrastructure 16 per cent. Projects specifically mentioned were a village water supply scheme along the Senegal river and in the east of the country, construction of the second stage of the National Nursing School and phase 2 of the Dianke-Makam-Kedougou road, and improvements to the Gueule Tapee district and repairs to the Front de Terre road.

Sierra Leone will receive between 45m ua (\$63m) and 52m ua (\$72.8m) mainly in grant form. This compares with about 12.4m ua (\$45.8m) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 40 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for rural development and fisheries projects. The government is keen to receive aid to promote cash crop products, particularly tree crops and introduce new agricultural techniques. The aid will also be used to promote the development of disease resistant livestock particularly at smallholder level and finally to promote inland and coastal fishing.

About 20 per cent of the funds will be used for social development projects, in particular schemes to expand primary education and improve health services in rural areas. A further 20 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for infrastructure projects, notably improving drinking water supplies in rural areas, developing domestic energy resources and improving roads.

Rural Support for Upper Volta

Upper Volta will receive between 78m ua (\$109.2m) and 89m ua (\$124.6m). This compares with about 68m ua (\$95.2m) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 38 per cent of the aid has been earmarked to support rural development in particular rural water supply projects. About 22 per cent will support the transport sector (specific mention being made of asphaltting the Ouagadougou-Yako road). About 19 per cent will support energy and mining projects and the remainder education and social projects.

Zaire will receive between 110m ua (\$154m) and 112m ua (\$156.8m). This compares with about 100m ua (\$140m) under the Lomé I Convention.

About 40 per cent of the aid has been earmarked for transport schemes, in particular projects which improve access

Togo can expect to receive between 40m ua (\$56m) and 46m ua (\$64.4m) mainly in grant form. This compares with 34.4m ua (\$48m) under Lomé I.

About 41 per cent of the aid package has been earmarked for infrastructure, 35 per cent for agriculture, 7 per cent for education and training and the rest for trade promotion, technical assistance and micro-projects. Among the projects specifically mentioned was a stock farming programme, the development of the Kara valley and improvements to the Lomé-Blitta road.

links to the sea and rural areas. Improvements will notably be made to the Akula-Gemena road, the Kiriw-Batshamba road and rural roads in the Ubangi and Shaba provinces. A further 30 per cent of the funds will support rural development schemes. Specific mention was made of agricultural development schemes in the Gosuma and Bulu regions and the development of fish canning industries along the Zaire river. Energy and industry projects will receive about 13 per cent of the aid, part of which will support the Tshaba electricity project, improve water supplies in Kinshasa and develop a hydrated lime and aluminium sulphate plant and a bitumen plant.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DETAILS OF GHANA-NIGERIA AGREEMENT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Edward Ameyibor, GNA Correspondent, Lagos]

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria have signed an agreement establishing a permanent joint commission to promote bilateral relations and strengthen economic, political and social relations between them.

Dr Yakubu Saaka, Deputy Foreign Minister who led a 12-man delegation here, signed for Ghana while Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, Minister of National Planning, signed for Nigeria.

The agreement envisages cooperation in agriculture, civil aviation, trade, energy, education and culture.

Negotiations to this end started in 1978 between the late Ghanaian leader General Frederick Akuffo and General Olusegun Obasanjo when the former visited Nigeria. It was revived by President Hilla Limann when he paid a similar visit last year.

Since then experts have worked hard to put the ideas of their leaders into concrete form which was initialled in Accra last April.

The Parliaments of both countries are expected to ratify the agreement to make it operative.

Under the agreement, Nigeria will participate in the exploitation and processing of the bauxite of Kibi to help the aluminium industries of the two countries.

On trade, the two countries will meet soon to discuss details of the potential areas of cooperation while in education and culture, Nigeria sought Ghana's help for teachers and the training of qualified personnel in Ghanaian institutions.

Much progress has already been made in civil aviation and further discussions in this area will continue next January.

Commenting on the deliberations, Mrs Oyagbola said they were very successful, stressing that the package of ideas agreed upon, if followed by action, would boost the economies of both countries.

She noted in an interview with the GNA, the history of Ghana-Nigeria cooperation in the past and said: "Our talks are an important re-start."

CENTRAL AFRICAN POWER CORPORATION PLANS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Central African Power Corporation which supplies electricity to many institutions in Zambia and Zimbabwe is to spend about K3 million on development projects in the country.

Regional transmission engineer in Lusaka Mr Ken Brooks said yesterday that Zambia was poised to earn between K24 and K25 million this year in foreign exchange from exporting electricity to Zimbabwe.

Zambia will soon become independent of Capco's electricity control centre in Sherwood, Zimbabwe, when a K14 million national control centre owned and operated by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (Zesco) is commissioned.

"Some of Zesco's engineers were in Sherwood recently to see how our high voltage system is operated and they are now back and busy commissioning theirs," said Mr Brooks.

Capco will be Zesco's consultants in the operations of the national control centre for about a year.

Capco intend to have two additional transformers at their Leopards Hill sub-station in Lusaka to cost K2 million. The present transformer capacity has been found to be too small to cope with the growing demand.

In addition the company is about to commission a static compensator supplied by a Finnish company at the Luano sub-station near Chingola to maintain voltage, at a cost of K1.2 million.

Both projects are being entirely financed from Capco's own resources.

Mr Brooks said there were signs of increasing the demand for power in Zambia with the cobalt development in the mines, the proposed electrification of Zambia Railways and other industrial projects.

Zimbabwe has all along dominated the supply of power from the jointly owned Kariba Dam complex.

The two countries have a 50-50 agreement of the power and Zambia which cannot take her share exports her surplus to her partner.

"From what I see, demand will not be sudden but will certainly continue with a slow growth," said Mr Brooks.

Meanwhile, representatives of the partners of the joint company will meet in Lusaka next month.

MALAWI DENIES DESIGNS ON ZAMBIAN TERRITORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Malawi's high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Joseph Itimu, has rebuked people who spread rumours that his country "wants to grab part of Zambian territory."

Describing the charges as fabrication, Mr. Itimu reiterated an earlier statement from President Kamuzu Banda's office that his country "has never claimed any part of a neighbouring country's territory and she cannot and will not do so."

The high commissioner particularly singled out exiled former cabinet minister Kanyama Chiume for trying to exploit rumours from the "columns of irresponsible journalists."

Mr Chiume, who fled his country together with five cabinet ministers after major policy differences with Dr Banda in 1964, has now formed his own "Congress for the Second Republic."

Following reports that Malawi claimed that the Zambian customs and immigration posts at Mwami lay within Malawian territory which should be handed back to the Lilongwe government, Mr Chiume cabled President Kaunda and said:

"The Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi publicly dissociates itself from deplorable claims of the Banda regime for part of Zambian territory."

But Mr Itimu dismissed Mr Chiume as a propagandist who had no following inside Malawi.

Asked if a border dispute existed between the two countries, the high commissioner said lawyers from Malawi and Zambia had only been detailed to redefine the border line following suspicion that about two buildings of the Zambian customs and immigration post were on Malawian soil.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo arrived in Blantyre yesterday for a three-day official visit to Malawi.

Mr Lisulo's 18-man delegation includes Mrs Betty Kaunda, Power Transport and Communications Minister, General Kingsley Chinkuli and Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale.

CSO: 4420

S. AFRICAN RAILWAYS LIFTS EMBARGO ON GOODS TO ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ZAIRE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] South African Railways has lifted the embargo which was imposed on the loading of goods for rail freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire about two weeks ago.

A Zambian Railways spokesman confirmed in Kabwe that the embargo was lifted last Friday and that several goods which include a large tonnage of fertiliser, had started arriving in the country.

Early this month, a SAR spokesman announced in Durban that a three-day embargo on all rail freight to Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire had been declared because of congestion on the two rail lines to the north.

The spokesman added that the three-day embargo could be extended if the congestion had not been sufficiently eased. The main cause of the congestion was the recent arrival in Durban of several shiploads of commodities for the three countries, including cereal, sulphur and potash.

A few days later, SAR announced the extensions of the embargo from three to seven days to relieve congestion on their line.

It was explained that there had been an unprecedented loading of cargo for Zambia, Zimbabwe and Zaire as well within South Africa itself which had caused a buildup on the entire system.

Explaining the situation on the Zambian side, a ZR spokesman said that traffic in the country, while heavy, was not abnormal at this time.

An official from the Contingency Planning, Mr Adrian Chuzu, has advised importers to use the cheapest and shortest routes to speed up the clearing of goods from the ports.

Speaking at the one-day seminar organised by the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Lusaka's Inter-Continental Hotel, Mr Chuzu said plans were by the Contingency Office to find alternative routes to the ports to ensure that the goods arrive in Zambia quickly and safely.

"In order to achieve this, importers should work hand in hand with clearing agencies because it would be wise for importers to ask the Zambian Government to clear the goods when the clearing agencies have branches or representatives at all the ports, he added.

Tazara has a lot of problems but there are new routes which are working efficiently like the southern one and the Beira route via Moatize and Katete in the Eastern Province, he said.

The Katete-Moatize road is fully operational and work on it was completed in September.

Mr Chuzu, who requested importers to use Beira port and Umtali-Victoria Falls route, Moatize and Salisbury-Lions Den via Chirundu routes, added that the only problem with the southern rail route was that Zambia Railways and South African Railways do not allow more than 2,000 wagons on the north of the Victoria Falls.

"However, we are containing the situation, we are doing exactly what they want and we receive daily reports from Zambia Railways on the number of wagons from South Africa," he said.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MALAWIAN-ZAMBIAN TERRITORY RUMOR--Lusaka--Malawi's High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Joseph Itimu, has rebuked people who spread rumours that his country "wants to grab part of Zambian territory." Describing the charges as a "fabrication," Mr Itimu reiterated an earlier statement by President Kamuzu Banda's office that his country "has never claimed any part of a neighbouring country's territory, and she cannot and will not do so." The High Commissioner particularly singled out an exiled former Cabinet Minister, Mr Kanyama Chiume, for trying to exploit rumours from the "columns of irresponsible journalists." Mr Chiume, who fled his country together with five Cabinet Ministers after major policy differences with Dr Banda in 1964, has now formed his own "Congress for the Second Republic." But Mr Itimu dismissed Mr Chiume as a "propagandist" who had no following inside Malawi. Asked whether a border dispute existed between the two countries, the High Commissioner said lawyers from Malawi and Zambia had only been detailed to redefine the border the border line following suspicion that about two buildings of the Zambian Customs and Immigration post were on Malawian soil.--SAPA [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 7]

CHADIAN TROOPS IN NIGERIA--The Deputy Chief of Army Staff, Major-General M.O. Wushishi, has given assurances to the inhabitants of the Nigeria-Chadian border that the alleged invasions and killings of Nigerians in the area by fleeing Chadian troops would be checked and stopped if the allegations proved true. The general said that several reports reaching Lagos alleged molestations and killings of citizens in the border towns by the Chadian troops. Major-General Wushishi said he had sent Brigadier J.A. Kpera, Director of Army Engineers, to visit the area and report to him "for appropriate measures to be taken." Other reports from Maiduguri said that over 2,672 Chadian refugees made up of soldiers and civilians were being catered for, by Nigerian troops in the area. The reports say that it was impossible to check immigration of Chadian nationals into Nigeria. A government statement, however, said that the major problem facing the refugees was housing. They were reported to have sufficient food and medical facilities provided by army authorities. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

CSO: 4420

SUGAR OUTPUT NORMAL, HELP FOR POPULATION ANNOUNCED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Excerpts] The national sugar campaign for 1980-1981 is proceeding normally throughout Angola, specifically in the country's northern and central areas, according to a report published by the JORNAL DE ANGOLA in its Wednesday edition.

Located in Benguela Province, the 1 May Sugar Refinery, one of the country's largest with 3,200 workers, expects to produce 20,000 tons of sugar by the end of the season.

With a daily production of 3,500 kilograms of cane, the refinery's current levels of productivity are better than they were in colonial times, in the opinion of the director of that production unit.

More Support for Inhabitants

The second meeting of provincial commissioners from all over the country was held from 22 to 23 September. The participants advised the organizations concerned to take steps to meet the population's needs in the areas of agriculture, housing, transportation, and electricity.

At that meeting--it is held every 6 months--it was also decided to give major consideration to the rural inhabitants by providing them with seed, fertilizer, hoes, tractors, and essential items.

The participants also decided to pay special attention to do-it-yourself construction in the rural areas.

Evaristo Kimba, minister of provincial coordination and member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Political Bureau, admonished the participants in the meeting to do everything possible to see that the decisions reached at the meeting are carried out.

11798
CSO: 4401

SUCCESSFUL COFFEE HARVEST ANNOUNCED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] About 90,000 tons of coffee have been harvested to date as part of the fifth harvest, which began last 1 June. That is what ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was told by Alvaro Faria, general manager of ENCAFE (National Coffee Enterprise), who also said that the operation will be completed within the next few days.

In summarizing production at the provincial level, Alvaro Faria said that Kwanza-Sul is in first place with 36,500 [copy not clear] tons, followed by Uige (27,950 tons), Kwanza-Norte (18,546 tons), Cabinda (1,603 tons), and Malange (738 tons).

In the same connection, ENCAFE's general manager said that "this harvest has been a success" and that "by the end of the month (the harvest has not yet ended because of late ripening of the fruit, chiefly in Bengo Province and certain municipalities in Kwanza-Norte), it is certain that a minimum of 2,000 additional tons will be harvested. That means that this harvest will be 2.5 times greater than that in 1979." But it is already the largest since independence.

Alvaro Faria said that this year the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] will export 48,000 tons of commercial coffee, and he felt that "no drop in production is in sight at present. We will be able to move ahead by 1981 to a slight increase in exported tonnage. The increase should be on the order of 5 or 10 percent."

It should be remembered that the total production figure will not be known until the end of the current season, when the exact figures will be in from the peasants and cooperative members and from the sector responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture.

11798
CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICE HIKE--Bangui, 28 Oct (AFP)--Fuel prices in the Central African Republic were raised for the second time today under an order from the energy minister. Premium grade petrol (gasoline) will now be 196 CFA francs (98 U.S. cents) a litre against 175 CFA francs previously. Standard grade will rise 21 francs to 191 CFA francs (95 cents). Diesel oil will cost 133 francs (68 cents) a litre, up 18 francs. [Text] [AB292227 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 28 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

NEITHER SIDE REPORTED GAINING IN CIVIL WAR

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 2-8 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] After 6 months of civil war at Ndjamea between President Koukouni Oueddei's partisans and Hissain Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) it is still not possible to distinguish a winner, and the positions of the protagonists are practically the same as at the beginning of the conflict, it is reported by the FRENCH PRESS AGENCY [AFP]. Oueddei's Peoples Armed Forces (FAP) and his allies of the Joint Action Front (FAC)—pro-Libyan, Arab—which is led by Ahmat Acyl, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mahamat Abba Said, Minister of the Interior, are still installed in the administrative European city, which has been deserted by its inhabitants, as well as in the village of Farcha, along the Chari River (behind the former French base evacuated last May).

For their part Habre's Armed Forces of the North control the African city at Kousseri on the other side of the river; a large part of the population which had fled from it to Cameroon have returned to their quarters where the houses have apparently not suffered from the fights and bombardments which, nevertheless, are almost a daily occurrence. This is one of the paradoxes of the war. However, as well as the AFP correspondent could recently ascertain, the FAN are constantly and perseveringly chipping away the positions of their adversaries.

On the southern front the FAN positions are now 20 kilometers from Ndjamea, facing the Chadian Armed Forces of Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, vice-chairman of the National Union Transition Government (GUNT).

On the way to the command post for this front, along the road, which has just been graded by the FAN's "military engineers" following the rainy season, one sees the carcasses of Land Rovers of the Chadian Armed Forces, victims of direct hits by anti-tank rockets. "There is all that remains of Kamougue's last offensive, which enabled us to capture a large amount of equipment," stated Idriss Miskine, Hissain Habre's deputy.

At the command post there is no excitement but an obvious firm determination among the some 300-400 combatants.

Installed in a number of heavily armed positions around a former brick factory, they are awaiting a possible attack by the southern forces, whose last offensive goes back to the month of June.

At the northern outskirts of Ndjamea, where the new road joins, the FAN positions have also been enlarged. Fighting for control of the village of Deguel, where many houses have been raked, and gutted, by shells and bullets, has ceased.

Habre's forces are holding advanced positions not far from the end of the Ndjamea airport runway, toward the former explosives magazine.

In the city itself, in spite of intensified gunfire, the positions remain stable. The presidential palace is held by President Koukouni's FAP. The "Camp du Treize," despite numerous bombardments, is hardly damaged, and the FAN combattants have installed their encampments in the rear buildings.

In the Seguinage district, severely damaged, an impressive calm prevails between the bombardments. The airport now seems to be the stake in the next combats, after the gendarme headquarters, still held by the FAP. In this entire sector there is only desolation and abandonment, whereas 500 meters behind, beyond the Saint Martin Basin, in the African city held by Habre's forces, life is normal, and Bololo, one of the FAP districts of Ndjamea, is still equally alive.

11,706

CSO: 4400

ADDITIONAL EEC HELP TO CFCO

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

Additional aid to complete the modernisation and realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (CFCO) has been made available by the European Economic Community which decided in Brussels recently to give the project supplementary assistance worth 6.86m ELA (1 ELA = \$1.3) from the resources of the fourth European Development Fund. Further help is also expected once the new Lomé Convention enters into force.

EEC assistance to Congo under the new Convention is expected to total between 28 to 32m ELA. Aid will also be forthcoming from the regional chapter of the Fund which has earmarked 50m ELA for regional projects in Central Africa.

The need for additional aid for the CFCO project became clear at the meeting of aid donors held in Paris in April this year. The cost of the project is now estimated at about 28.86m ELA compared with the initial project estimate of 11.9m ELA drawn up in July 1974. The increase in costs had been caused by a higher rate of world inflation than that initially forecast and technical problems caused by varying types of soil.

Following the Paris meeting, the Congolese Government asked the EEC, which had already given about 18.6m ELA to the project to supply additional assistance worth 18.5m ELA. Although only a part of the Congolese request has been met by the EEC to date, there are indications that further assistance will be coming from the EDF under the new Lomé Convention.

EEC officials note that the realignment of the railway, which is of vital importance not only to Congo but also to the neighbouring states, will increase the traffic capacity of the line, and allow for transport regularity and reliability and lower railway operating costs.

EEC aid to Congo over the next five years is expected to focus on two major sectors: rural development and the improvement of health and social conditions. The EEC will help to build the Jean-Joseph Louikabou paramedical training school in Brazzaville, and will draw up a study for the construction of the Ouesso hospital. EEC aid is also expected to improve Brazzaville airport, the Rai Route bridge on the Congo river and to re-equip the Sucr sugar refinery.

CONGO

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--Brazzaville, 30 Oct (AFP)--Congo and Argentina have signed a general cooperation agreement in Brazzaville bearing on rural economy, commercial exchanges and national education. This was announced today by the Congolese Information Agency (ACI). [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT 30 Oct 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA REGIME CALLED FOR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The independent countries of Africa, along with progressive and peace-loving member countries of the United Nations Organization have been consistently calling for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against fascist South Africa.

In all international and regional forums, spokesmen of the Organization of African Unity and representatives of individual African states have often been campaigning, and continue to do so, for the isolation of the apartheid regime and the application of all-round mandatory sanctions against it.

The arrogant posture of the Pretoria regime in the face of demands by the international community to put an end to its infamous policy of racial segregation and its persistent acts of armed aggression against neighbouring independent states continues to pose threat to peace and security, both regional and global.

All UN member countries are duty-bound to work in earnest towards removing such a visible danger to peace, security and meaningful co-operation among the peoples of the world.

The United Nations has long ruled that the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination represents a crime against humanity. As part of efforts to eliminate that evil, the world community, through the mechanism of the United Nations forum, has demanded the application of total arms embargo against South Africa.

Yet, in open defiance of relevant UN resolutions to observe strict arms embargo against the apartheid regime, the capitalist Western powers and some puppet regimes continue to militarily collaborate with the Pretoria racists, including co-operation in the nuclear sphere.

Needless to say, this mean and irresponsible policy stance of the countries grouped in NATO and their accomplices such as Zionist Israel is becoming an obstacle to the campaign being mounted by many developing countries and progressive and socialist states to bring about the abolition of apartheid rule in southern Africa.

The racist authorities of South Africa are drawing strength and encouragement from the support they get from the imperialist Western powers, which are also not co-operating with African efforts to deprive the Botha regime of oil supplies. Fascist South Africa could not have been that adamant to ignore the will of the African peoples and their sympathisers had it not enjoyed the crucial support of the West.

It must be stressed at this juncture that the Pretoria regime should not be allowed any more to defy the will of the majority of peoples of our planet. Nor can progressive mankind let the Western powers imperil, through their further support to fascist South Africa, the future of peace and security of the peoples.

Those countries that violate, with impunity, UN resolutions demanding strict arms and oil embargo against the racist Pretoria regime should be subjected to appropriate punitive measures, as provided by the UN Charter. Mere condemnation of apartheid and stressing the threat it poses to international peace and security could not bring about the much desired result.

Only recently, on October 11, the forces of peace and progress in the world observed International Solidarity Day with Political Prisoners in South Africa. The event highlighted the urgency to step up joint struggle towards the restoration of freedom and justice in southern Africa.

On the solemn occasion, progressive and democratic forces of the world renewed their call for the observance of basic human rights and dignity in southern Africa. They further called on all freedom and peace-loving forces of the world to come out strongly more than ever before in support of the struggling masses of Namibia and South Africa.

Today, the South African racists stand condemned before the eyes of progressive mankind, because of their dismal failure to heed the call of reason and human decency. Their continued arrogance and adventurism, however, is heading them towards a disgraceful end even though they seem not prepared to admit it.

CSO: 4420

ERITREAN WOMEN'S LEADER PRAISES WOMAN'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Alfit Qatamish: "President of National Federation of Eritrean Women Says That Women in Eritrea Have a Social and Militant Role"]

[Text] President of the National Federation of Eritrean Women Miss Lul Gebre Ab praised the role of Eritrean women in the liberation battle with the Ethiopian forces, and told AL-QABAS, "The Eritrean woman has begun to share in various social and economic activities, in addition to participating in the fighting alongside the revolutionaries. She has a role in political guidance and social awareness because of her qualifications and concern."

The president of the federation, who is currently visiting Kuwait, pointed out, "The fighting Eritrean woman is the vanguard of our women, and has had a major role in spreading the spirit of vigilance and guidance among the ranks of Eritrean women."

She added, "What has helped the Eritrean woman to give of herself in a good, methodical manner is her membership in various societies and federations, each one of which has its own special features and spheres."

Speaking of Eritrean women's participation in world women's federations, she said, "Eritrean women held their constituent congress on the national level in November 1979.

"The purpose of the congress was to unify the women so they could struggle to liberate the homeland and participate in the country's civilian and social life.

"In February 1980, the regional (Middle East) conference of Eritrean women was held in Khartoum. In addition, a regional conference was convened in Europe a few days ago, at which time the mass organizations requested Eritrean women overseas--wives, workers and students--to play their part in the struggle.

"A number of seminars were also held in anticipation of the sixth campaign during which the Ethiopian regime intends to make use of poison gas. These organizations requested the world authorities to provide financial and material aid to Eritrea to enable the revolution to confront these challenges."

In response to a question about the natural social life of Eritrean women, she said, "Marriage is a social problem which cannot be separated from the other issues concerning women. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea has drawn up a marriage law giving the Eritrean woman the opportunity to participate effectively in the struggle. It provides that marriage should not stand in the way of the struggle but should aid it, because the woman's natural life can help her in the struggle; with the provision that the female combatant has the full right to choose her partner without pressure, as was the case in the past, and provided that she have the first and last say in forming the integrated, happy family."

8559

CSO: 4402

ETHIOPIA

BORA DISTRICT PEASANTS ASSOCIATIONS AT WOLBA STATUS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Alem Tena (ENA)--Three kebele peasants' associations in Bora district of Haikotch-Butagira province, Shoa region, organized themselves into Wolba--second level of co-operative--and received a certificate to that effect Sunday.

The certificate of legal recognition at Wolba level peasants' co-operative was handed over to the Malima, Jarawayo and Teriberi peasants' associations by Comrade Debela Dinsa, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Shoa region.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Debela noted the importance of incorporating the means of production and of working along co-operative lines for the consolidation and development of the country's economy and declared that the moves being taken in the different parts of the country towards consolidating existing producers' co-operatives and establishing new ones have become a source of inspiration for farther advances.

Earlier, Comrade Ashebir stated that so far three producers' co-operatives have been formed in the province and that 26 other peasants' associations are presently intensifying their preparations to raise their level of co-operation to that of producers.

CSO: 4420

PULP WOOD AREAS IDENTIFIED, PAPER INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Scientific research into the vegetation and climatic characteristics of the highland area stretching from the Wonji plains to Assela in Arasi region has provided conclusive evidence that pulp wood could be cultivated in that part of the country.

This was disclosed by Comrade Guebre-Kiros Habtu, General Manager of the Ethiopian Paper Paper and Pulp Factory in an exclusive interview with the Ethiopian News Agency. The factory, the only one of its kind in the country, has so far been utilizing imported raw materials. The general manager said due to limited marketing outlets and various other constraints, the factory could neither produce pulp nor operate on a self-sustaining basis. Comrade Guebre-Kiros noted that the nearly 11-year-old factory in fact incurred considerable loss during the first three years of its operation due primarily to the conspiracy of then largely private printing presses which then imported paper stocks enough for that period of time. An American firm which held one-third the factory shares was later obliged to sell its stock to the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

The general manager said thanks to timely and decisive measures taken by the bank and technical assistance provided by the Finnish Government, the Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory has since overcome most of the obstacles in its way. He stated that the factory achieved production quotas of 117.5 percent and 119 percent respectively during the first and second development campaigns.

The general manager pointed out, moreover, that plans have been finalized for the modernization and expansion of existing production facilities which, when fully accomplished early in 1982 at a cost of 2.6 million Birr, is expected to raise the current production of 8,000 tons to 12,000 tons annually.

Comrade Guebre-Kiros said also that there are plans for installing machinery which should enable the factory to produce 30,000 tons of pulp within five years and of establishing another factory which is expected to produce 30,000 tons of pulp from sugar molasses within a year. The two projects provide for a total outlay of 143 million Birr, of which around 100 million Birr is earmarked for imported goods. By the time the plans are made fully operational it was noted, the factory will have employed 400 additional workers.

Steps have meanwhile been taken to replace fuel heating by hydro-generated electrical heating of a cost of 1.8 million Birr in order to cut expenses on the import of oil, according to the general manager. The Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory, which imports most of its raw material needs from Sweden, Finland and France, presently produces various kinds of paper for printing, office and industrial use. There are plans to import some of the raw materials from Romania, it was noted.

Comrade Guebre-Koris said the high demand for paper which the Revolutionary Government's educational and literacy programmes will occasion makes the project of cultivating pulp wood all the more timely and urgent.

The Ethiopian Paper and Pulp Factory presently produces 28,000 kilograms of paper daily while the country's annual needs of the commodity is around 25,000 tons.

CSO: 4420

LAND CULTIVATION, EXPECTED YIELDS DETAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

ASSELA (EH) — A good crop yield is expected from the state farms covering 40,731 hectares in Arsi region.

The crops which will be ready for harvest within a period of two months comprise wheat cultivated over 37,932 hectares of land and rape seed, maize and barley cultivated over 1,426,771 and 632 hectares respectively. The technicians at the farms have overhauled the combine harvesters at their disposal and the managers are awaiting the arrival of more combines.

According to on-the-spot briefing given to journalists, on the problems encountered and the preparations being made towards the proper harvesting of the crops, very low yield of rape seed is anticipated mainly due to climatic factors.

Most of the experts at the state farms refrained from estimating the yield per hectares at the present stage. Assuming climatic conditions to be normal, some of them said that 12-15 quintals of wheat could be harvested from one hectare and foresaw greater yield of barley.

Targets and Performance

The plan for the second-round development campaign called for cultivation of 66,436 hectares of land by the state farms in the region. Hence, implementation of the plan required the cultivation of 53,600 hectares of additional land than the previous year. But the additional land brought under cultivation this year is only 30,079 hectares.

It was learnt that the land under the state farms before the launching of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign was only about 6,000 hectares, and there were only four state farms including the Dixis farm which was opened in 1970 E.C. During the current campaign year, two new state farms, Adelle and Goffar, have been established and cultivated cereals over 12,600 hectares of land.

Several Factors

Asked why the envisaged amount of land was not cultivated the experts and the officials enumerated several factors. Lack of surveying inadequate data at the time of planning, shortage

of machinery, manpower and service are some of the difficulties encountered during the campaign for the implementation of the plan. Infact, the top officials in the region lauded the performance of the experts and the farm workers and termed the work tremendous taking into account the difficulties encountered.

Officials in all the state farms complained about shortage of spare parts. Especially, in the premises of Adelle State farm one sees a number of tractors and farm machinery which are out of use. Some of the machines remain out of operation for minor defects.

Workers at the estates were said to be performing their duties diligen-

tly in co-operation with the management. Those who don't read and write attend literacy course regularly. The management assists the workers union in improving living and working conditions.

The workers and members of the management expressed resolve to work at higher rate of productivity during the next campaign period. According to the experts in the estates, the farms require more skilled manpower for better performance and expansion. The officials in the region called upon the Ministry of State Farms to look for ways and means of securing the required spare parts for the farm machinery.

REASONS FOR LOW FISHING INDUSTRY PRODUCTION NOTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Girma Lemma in the column "Spotlight": "Ethiopia's Fishery Resources"]

[Excerpt] In Ethiopia, the area covered by lakes amounts to about 7000 kms. There are several major rivers with valuable fish species. The country has about 1000 kms. of coast line on the Red Sea. Its inland waters harbour about 110 species of fish. Since no detailed survey has so far been done, it is certain that there are more species still unknown to us. There is also very little information on the details of the fish potentials of Ethiopian waters. The knowledge that we have is very general and is based on estimates relating our waters with those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania about whose lakes and rivers there is more concrete information. Hence, the need for at least a preliminary study of our fish and fisheries potential cannot be overemphasized.

The commercially valuable species of fish of our inland waters are, in order of importance, *Tilapia nilotica* (Koroso), *Clarias mossambicus*, *Barbus gregorii*, *Lates niloticus* and *Bagrus docmac*. There are other species with localized importances.

In Ethiopia both coastal and offshore fisheries, especially the latter, are under-exploited and this is generally true in the case of all developing countries. The under utilization of the marine fish resources is accounted for by the absence of meaningful mechanization and lack of modern fishing gears and techniques. In Ethiopia, capture methods employed range from spearing and harpooning to seines and tawls. Some of the techniques used are hand catching in drying lagoons and flooded fields, digging out lungfish from their burrows (i.e. Barro river) and line and other devices such as traps, gill nets, lift nets and cast nets.

Non-mechanized fishing vessels generally operate up to a distance of about 40km from the shore for about 15-16 days in a month, and only 40% of the time is spent in actual fishing, the remaining time being spent in waiting for favourable wind and in reaching to and returning from fishing grounds. Mechanized boats, on the other hand, are able to extend their range of fishing area to about 80 kms. from the shore for 22-24 days in a month and nearly 70% of the time of absence from the port is spent in actual fishing. Mechanized vessels are also able to land their catches in fresh conditions at proper marketing times. In Ethiopia there are only a few mechanized boats used for fishing.

Another underdeveloped aspect and hence, a cause for low efficiency in fisheries in Ethiopia is the use of fishing gears which are made from very crude materials. In Ethiopia as well as in many other developing countries where division of labour is less specialized in comparison with the developed countries, there are fishermen who spin their own fibres and braid their own nets. Wooden floats, stones, shells, lumps of coral and baked clay may also constitute the fishing gear. Fibres of many plants are still the main raw materials for net making. All natural fibres are susceptible to the attack of microorganisms which thrive very well in humid and tropical areas. Moreover, there is the danger of rotting in immersion of long duration or by storage. Most of the synthetic fibres, however, are resistant to setting and they dry immediately after they are pulled out of the water. The synthetic fibres are resistant to abrasions which could be either chaffing against sand and pebbles on the sea bed or against the boat. This will eliminate the time spent in repairing. There are more advantages to the use of synthetic fibres in net making and hence, introduction of these nets will increase the efficiency of our fishermen.

In short, we need to have better information about our fisheries through scientific surveys on the types and numbers of fish in our water bodies. We should also improve our technology for catching fish, be it in inland waters or in marine habitats. The practice of fish culture should also be introduced step by step. A special educational programme geared to the improvement of our fish production needs to be established.

(N.B. This feature is based on Dr. Shibiru Tedla's research).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SUPPLY CORPORATION--Addis Ababa (EH)--The newly created Basic Commodities Supply Corporation (BCSC) is believed to act as a price-stabilizing factor by way of making available to the city's consumers the main types of food items and consumer goods at reasonable prices, it was revealed here yesterday. Talking to newsmen at his office yesterday, Comrade Damte Bereded, General Manager of BCSC pointed out that the corporation has in a way managed to alleviate the difficulties of kebele-owned cooperative shops by providing them with a range of basic commodities considered to be in short supply in the city. The corporation was set up in July but started actual operations in August, the general manager explained. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Oct 80 p 1]

LEATHER INDUSTRY--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The reputation of Ethiopian sheep and goat hides and skins on the world market is growing steadily and the foreign currency earning potential of the commodity is considerable, it was disclosed here yesterday. The head of the commercial section of the National Leather and Shoes Corporation, Comrade Getachew Desta, said here that the foreign exchange earning capacity of the product could be greatly boosted if proper steps are taken towards qualitative and quantitative improvement. He said the recent international leather fair held in Paris which he attended was notable for the preponderance of sellers over buyers because of the soaring prices of leather products in the capitalist countries. Ethiopia's share of the 1980 export season is 2,000,000 Birr worth of leather products compared to 5,000,000 Birr last year due to the instability of the world leather market, Comrade Getachew said. Comrade Getachew disclosed that the corporation has completed preparations to open hide and skin receiving centres in three major towns while there is a plan to open three others. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 2]

DRINKS FACTORY PRODUCTION INCREASE--Dire Dawa (ENA)--The Soft Drinks Factory here is to produce \$46,700 cases of soft drinks during the 1980-81 production year raising its output over the previous year by more than 18 percent, according to Comrade Feleke Kebede, Acting General Manager of the factory. Comrade Feleke said the factory which showed no change in the amount of its fixed (?) assets from 1973 to 1976 has registered a remarkable increase of 880,457.75 Birr since 1977 with its assets now totalling over 1,620,000 Birr. He added that during the same three-year period the number of employees of the Dire Dawa Soft Drinks Factory has increased from 77 to 194. The 16-year-old factory, which was producing 1,120 bottles of soft drinks daily with obsolete facilities will shortly begin turning out 134,400 bottles daily with the installation of modern machines purchased at a cost of 1.6 million Birr, the Acting General Manager disclosed. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Oct 80 p 6]

POLITICAL TRAINING FOR MILITARY--Asmara (ENA)--The seventh three-month course for members of the Revolutionary Army was opened here Friday by Comrade Lt. Col. Demeke Fanta, Head of the Political Department of the Northern Sector Command and Member of the Central Committee of COPWE. Addressing the participants, Comrade Lt. Col. Demeke noted that without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement. The capability of any cadre, he said, is measured by his dedication to the principle of proletarian internationalism. The participants would be given political education during the 3-month course. Comrade Lt. Col. Demeke called on the participants to follow the course with great zeal and interest. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 p 1]

GDR MEDICAL DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ministry of Health of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated various medical equipment to its Ethiopian counterpart here in line with a bilateral agreement reached earlier between the two ministries. The gift of modern apparatus for medical training was handed over to Comrade Wogayehu Sahlu, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Health, by Comrade Peter Kulbe, Counsellor in the GDR Embassy in Socialist Ethiopia. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4420

USSR VAVILOV INSTITUTE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Obaine Emane]

[Text] Continuing its series of visits across the African continent, the delegation from the Soviet Institute of Agricultural Research (Vavilov Institute) led by Mrs Sophia Bakhyareva, department head, and including Messrs Varadinov and Pod Kouithenko, institute experts, has been at Libreville since 18 September.

To comprehend the object of this visit, it is necessary to go back to the activities of this institute which consist of collecting, from all over the world, certain vegetable species, both cultivated and growing in the wild, of good value, and which it conserves under climatological conditions suitable for each species.

According to Moise Obiang, Director of Studies and Research in the Ministry of Agriculture, interest in such conservation is based upon the fact that some useful species may disappear, either because of pollution or changed atmospheric conditions (drought, for example). In such case the Vavilov Institute, as in the case of Japan which had lost a particular variety of rice, can deliver the disappeared species without charge to any who request it, even if not of its own country.

That is why, during the course of visits to CIAM (Center for Introduction and Improvement of Vegetable Materials) and the SONADECI [expansion unknown] banana project at Ntoun, on the one hand, and at Akok, Cocobeach, and Lambarene on the other, the Soviet delegation collected specimens of corn, peanut, soya, alytosanthe, sweet potato, rice, and other wild species. In this connection let us state that the Vavilov Institute has just perfected techniques to conserve seeds for a period of 50 years. In addition, it has recently undertaken a study looking toward conservation, for a like period, of tubercules and slips of plants with food value. It must also be pointed out that the Soviet experts have delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture 50 varieties of plants with food value, cultivated in the USSR, for experimentation in a humid, tropical region. In that ministry it is stated that the observation will be provided by the CIAM and IRAF (Agronomics and Forestry Research Institute).

At Sebang, on the Kango highway, Sophia Bakhyareva and her co-workers became acquainted with some of our forest species, notably okoume, douka, ozigo, limba, okala, and podouk.

On Thursday, 18 September, they had a working session with Gabonese experts in agriculture, with director general of the Ministry, Paul Kounda Kiki, as chairman.

Stating the conclusions drawn from her visit Sophia Bakhyareva expressed satisfaction to see the efforts undertaken by the Gabonese government to promote agriculture and rural development.

11,706

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO BANI-SADR, HUSSEIN--Greatly disturbed by the Iraq-Iran conflict, President Bongo yesterday sent the following telegram to Presidents Bani-Sadr of Iran and Saddam Hussein of Iraq: "I have the honor to express my very great and active disturbance in the face of events now developing in your region. The war taking place between Iraq and Iran disturbs us in more than one way, but most particularly because it affects the unity of the Moslem world which more than ever must give proof of its cohesiveness to face the challenges which confront it. Thus it is my duty to appeal to your spirit of wisdom and for dialogue in order to stop this conflict which I hope is short-lived. The eyes of the whole world are turned toward your region. It is counting upon the capability of its leaders for return of peace and harmony to the Gulf region. We pray to Allah the Almighty that the guns be silent and that your peoples be thus spared misery and distress. Please accept, Mr President, the assurances of my very great and fraternal consideration." [signed] El Hadj Omar Bongo. [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 27-28 Sep 80 p 7] 11,706

POOR SCHOOL FACILITIES--Classes resume this morning, at least for our youngsters of kindergarten and primary grades. As in each year it is going to be necessary to pay the cost of schooling as well as the notorious insurance which serves for what, I, Makaya, truly do not know, all the more so as it includes no bonus as there is with automobile insurers. All these expenses during the longest month for us who are not civil servants. There is only one other problem close to my heart. Several days ago I visited the school in my district to enter my children. What a sad sight: no tables, no benches, no chairs. Windows had lost their panes. A village school indeed. I have, personally, no civics lesson to impart to others, especially when it is a matter of our children's future, but I believe some exaggerate a little. A good inspection can only bring to light some deficiencies or others. And let nobody come along to tell us that money is what is most lacking to maintain these establishments. [signed Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Sep 80 p 1] 11,706

NON-USE OF DOMESTIC WOOD--For a small wooden bed for our house it is necessary to spend a large sum of money. For a small parlor chair the cabinet maker in the district will take half a month's pay from you. For a buffet or an armoire it is the same. Now I understand that it is imported furniture which is favored to the detriment of our own wood and domestic production. However, forests cover more than 80 percent of our territory and the woods found there are classed among the world's best. Nevertheless to exploit them nobody is going deep into the thick brush because they border water courses. And, none the less, the large forest

products company is at Port-Gentil with its great plywood production. Then-- how to encourage, under these conditions, small local industry in this world of the jungle dominated by synthetic products? I, Makaya, believe that only a new policy of prices at the M3 level and an administration decision on Gabonese furniture would be able to support our own wood. That is my opinion. [signed Makaya] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 23 Sep 80 p 1] 11,706

SOUTH KOREAN URANIUM DELEGATION—A large delegation of 30, consisting of geologists and administrative employees from the Republic of Korea will arrive at Libreville next 7 October from Seoul. This mission, which is coming within the scope of agreements executed with the Korean Engineering Company by the Gabonese government and the COGEMA [expansion unknown], will be engaged in uranium exploration in the Mouanda and Lastourville regions. For these explorations the Korean Engineering Company will commit 12 million dollars (3 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs). The work is supposed to begin immediately after the Korean geologists arrive in Gabon. The equipment used is of Korean manufacture. It includes heavy and light units as well as everything needed for prospecting and boring in the above mentioned regions. It must be pointed out that the exploitable reserves in the Mounana region are constantly increasing. If the Koreans succeed in finding uranium Gabon's annual production will be raised to 2,000 tons. The COMUF [expansion unknown] then will be producing 1,500 tons. [signed Muslabu Massamba] [Text] [Libreville L'UNION in French 26 Sep 80 p 3] 11,706

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT COMMANDER KILLED--Bangui, Gambia, 28 Oct (AFP)--The assistant commander of Gambia's field forces, Emmanuel Mahoney, was shot dead here yesterday allegedly by a member of his troops, it was reported today. The trooper was named as Mustapha Danso. Sources said an inquiry had been opened but the crime was believed to be premeditated as the field forces are armed but not allowed to retain ammunition. Three shots were fired, one of which hit Commander Mahoney in the chest and another in a hand. Gambia has no regular army and the field forces are a paramilitary organization. [Text] [AB281047 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 28 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS OPPOSITION MP'S IN TAMALE RIOTS

AB251318 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The government has repeated that it would not discriminate in providing the basic necessities of the people within the constraints on the economy. In this regard, it wants to assure the residents of Tamale and (Dabon) traditional areas, in particular, that they would not be neglected in the sharing of the national cake.

In a statement issued in Accra, the government recalled an incident at Tamale last Tuesday in which a group of demonstrators led by members of parliament in the minority parties from the region went on a rampage. The demonstrators, who handed a petition to the regional minister on water and electricity problems facing the area, looted personal belongings, assaulted innocent people and caused serious damage to government and private property.

The statement expressed the government's shock over the incident, because the politicians who led the demonstration are aware of efforts being made by the government to solve the problems facing residents in the municipality. It said that as a short-term measure the government has provided Tamale with five generating sets, which when commissioned will meet about 70 percent of the requirements of Tamale for both electricity and water supply. As a long-term solution, the statement said the government sent the regional minister to Canada in June this year to hold discussions with officials of the Canadian International Development Agency on the Northern Region integrated program. As a result of these discussions, the government reached an agreement with the Canadian Government to provide the whole of the Northern Region with adequate water and electricity for domestic and agricultural consumption.

In addition, the government has consulted the West German Government, and it has agreed to give three electric generating sets to Tamale.

The government, therefore, described as unfortunate the parts played by the MP's who have failed to give the right information to the people regarding the efforts the government is making to solve the power and water supply problem in Tamale.

STUDENTS IN USSR CALL FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 14 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

THE National Union of Ghana Students in the Soviet Union has called on the PNP Government to diversify its external economic relations so as to bring Ghana into the framework of a new international order.

The union also urged the Government to develop stronger economic and trade relations with socialist countries in order to take advantage of the favourable terms offered by such countries which normally aimed at industrialization and the building of all-round independent economy.

In a memorandum presented to the PNP delegation to the Soviet Union recently, the union noted with concern the difficulties the country was going through with regard to its external economic relations, especially with the Western countries which were quite un-

favourable to Ghanaians as a result of unequal economic order bequeathed to Ghana by colonialism.

"We are alarmed by the rising foreign debt, balance of payment difficulties and heavy irrational dependence on foreign aid termed by Nkrumah as neo-colonial way of investment."

DOMINATION

The union urged the Government to beware of the increasing domination and the wrecking of the Ghanaian economy, deliberately by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to create such crises as to provide a suitable opportunity for imperialism, subvert the state and hold the nation in ransom at the mercy of unscrupulous neo-colonialist businessmen.

It advised the Government to keep its promise to the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) and the election slated to review all dubious contracts with foreign companies particularly VALCO, Firestone and Lonrho.

JOURNALIST SAYS GOVERNMENT COMPOUNDS OWN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Yaw Boakye]

[Excerpts]

I DO not know of any country which has no problems. I do not know of any country which has solved all its problems within a specified period. Problems are synonymous with the very existence of man. Nature knows it.

But problems are not meant to be protected. They are not meant to be displayed like books on the shelves of a library. They are not meant to be exhibited like goods at a trade fair. They are not meant to attract sympathy in rhetorical speeches.

Problems have to be solved as they crop up. If they are permitted to heap up in the fashion of the rubbish in parts of Accra, the rot sets in.

Certainly, the problems of this country have only been watered, allowed, to grow.

Think of the lessons of the great exodus. Ponder over the acute shortage of drugs in the hospitals. Talk of the mounting prices of goods. Take a look at the rocketing rate of unemployment.

And do not forget the transportation headache. The list is by no means exhausted.

The worsening condition of the roads is beyond the tolerable limit of description. Agriculture exists on platforms of political rallies. The cost of education is becoming too hot to handle.

I am amused anytime I go through a news item with the introductory paragraph "The Government is determined to..." The Government is determined "to make living better for all Ghanaians".

Obviously the Government is determined to do everything. Determined to do everything with what? Determined to end where? Maybe I am asking funny questions. Maybe I am not aware of the resources of the Government. Maybe I am a stranger in Ghana.

Better living for all Ghanaians involves a number of activities over which the Government, for the moment, appears powerless, in terms of finance.

I have always held the belief that the Government in power cannot behave as a party canvassing for votes. During electioneering campaigns, political parties are at liberty to promise the electorate honey. They are at liberty to build castles in the air.

A government which takes refuge in the problems confronting it creates more problems for itself than it can imagine. A government which seeks to attract sympathy from its people by dishing out promises is likely to deceive itself. A government is elected into office to act with precision. A government does not live on the wave of gigantic promises.

Nobody can seriously point an accusing finger at the present Government for the serious problems it inherited.

The nation is now being threatened with massive demands of pay increases. The Trades Union Congress is gradually losing its patience in the delay over the minimum wage for workers. The TUC has often been accused of neglecting the welfare of the workers. It seems it does not want to miss any opportunity to reassert itself as the protector of the workers. It is a wounded tiger.

The teachers, scared by the unpredictable exodus in which their colleagues feature prominently, want more pay. There is bound to be a chain reaction. With such calls for salary adjustments, how does the Government find itself able to meet its obligations in urgent areas. But who is to be blamed?

If the Executive had been firm enough to slash the salaries and allowances of the Members of Parliament, perhaps workers would have exercised restraint in their demands.

It is not a Member of Parliament only who has to live on adequate salaries and allowances. In defending the emoluments of the MPs, the Government committed a blunder, the consequences of which are grave indeed.

The second year of the Third Republic has just commenced on the note of threats of industrial unrest. Can't Ghana find herself a Ludwig Erhard to hold the tail, or the head, of her problems?

OPEN BORDERS FOR GOODS ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Bar to Progress"]

[Excerpt]

BRITAIN knows too well that her currency, the sterling, is flying outside her boundaries. And to get it back she has adopted a more flexible method.

You arrive at Gatwick or Heathrow and nobody demands to know how you came by the British pounds. In most cases, the immigration officer is happy to see you carrying bundles of his country's money. You have come to spend it in Britain, and that is the most important thing.

In Beirut, Lebanon, there is nothing like "black market" in respect of currencies. There are kiosks in the open where people — travellers, traders, tourists — exchange all sorts of currencies for another.

Countries which have nothing to wear or eat have declared themselves "free ports" or "free zones". Importers therefore make sure that every commodity under the sun is available for sale and consumption by the general public.

Ghanaians must be funny people. Right now we have nothing to be proud of — no shelter, no clothing, no food, no drugs, no

soap, no drinkables etc — yet this country claims to be one of a few that have well-trained and well-equipped border guards and customs officers.

And what do they do? They prevent people who possess foreign money from bringing into the country goods which we badly need but which we have not set eyes on for ages. So who is fooling who?

It is in the interest of both the Government and the people that our borders are open to allow free flow of goods from individuals to supplement Government

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TUC CALL FOR MINIMUM WAGE--The Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC) yesterday called on the Government to convene an urgent meeting of the Tripartite Committee to finalise discussions and come out with a new minimum wage before next November 8 to help "defuse the tensely-charged atmosphere in the country." In a letter to President Hilla Limann made public in Accra, Alhaji A.M. Issifu, Secretary-General of the TUC said the letter was the result of an emergency meeting of the TUC Executive Board held on Thursday during which current economic hardships facing workers were discussed and the urgent need for a new minimum wage to help mitigate the hardship of the lowest-paid workers. The TUC boss said since coming to office of the Limann Administration, eight meetings of the Tripartite Committee had been held without arriving at a conclusion. He said from the foregoing the President would realise that the TUC had demonstrated tolerance and understanding in their handling of the sensitive issue without resorting to deliberate actions that would otherwise have worsened the state of restiveness among the rank-and-file workers. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Oct 80 p 1]

LIMANN PRAISES OFORI-ATTA--The President, Dr Hilla Limann, has described Mr William Ofori-Atta as a great statesman, nationalist and patriot. Speaking at a luncheon he hosted for Mr Ofori-Atta, who is also chairman of the United National Convention (UNC) and the chairman of the Council of State on his 70th birthday, the President therefore urged Ghanaians to emulate the shining example of Mr Ofori-Atta. He pointed out that the statesmanship of Mr Ofori-Atta, who is also known as Paa Willie should rekindle in all Ghanaians the love and respect for "our country and our fellow citizens." The President wished Mr Ofori-Atta good health, personal success in all his aspirations, prosperity and great happiness in the years ahead. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 11 Oct 80 p 8]

UNDP DEVELOPMENT LOAN--The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved an amount of 40 million U.S. dollars for the construction of various development projects in the country. Mr Michel Doo Kingue, Assistant Administrator and Director of the African Regional Bureau of the UNDP, disclosed this during a courtesy call on Dr Amon Nikoi, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning in Accra yesterday. The amount which shows an increase of 14 percent over the last one represents the UNDP's contribution towards development of the country for the period between 1982-86. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Oct 80 p 1]

ADB COCOA MODERNIZATION LOAN--The African Development Bank is to lend Ghana \$10.5m to finance modernisation of cocoa plants at the ports of Tena and Takoradi. The ADB said that the loan was repayable over 15 years, including a three-year grace period, but gave no details of interest rates, which are usually on soft terms. The cocoa plants modernisation programme, due to be launched later this year, will give both plants a capacity of 52,500 tonnes of cocoa a year. The ADB said the plants are due to be completed in two years time. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2080]

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC TRAVEL NOTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 30 Sep 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye: "From 1975 to 1982, 2,200 km of Roads to Be Completed at a Cost of 265 Billion"]

[Text] If there is an image which is clinging to Africa and will be hard to shed, it is that of a continent whose access roads to the interior of the various countries lend themselves to a cattle roundup. And this image is resisting gigantic efforts being made here and there to map out routes, maintain those already in existence and make the principal highways passable in all seasons. Investments in this sector and in the countries involved are colossal.

Ever since Ivory Coast's independence, the country has placed particular emphasis on opening up the interior through the construction or development of major highways which will permit surface communication between the various areas and the capital and between the areas themselves. And nowadays no prefecture or subprefecture is really isolated except by distance and the length of the trip.

This policy is obviously designed to provide an answer to two major concerns: first, to make all areas accessible in order to promote the migration of people; second, by mapping out roads, to further the exploitation of the natural and agricultural resources of the various areas and the conveyance of those resources to export and processing centers. In both instances, the criterion of highway development is also a powerful factor in our economic development. This undoubtedly explains why areas with a high level of agricultural production have for a long time been the ones with the best roads: Abengourou, Divo, Bouake, Daloa and their vicinities, each area having a public works subdivision whose principal task is to maintain the various roads.

From Trail to Paved Highway

Although it is easy to recognize the efforts being made without uniformity to render the interior accessible, it is nevertheless true that a long trip

sometimes takes on the aspect of an expedition, ending in dust, makeshift bridges, detours, and wood across the road. But from year to year the "unexpected" is occurring less frequently at the rendezvous point of the inland routes.

The roads are wider. And the new policy is to do something "definite" by paving the major roads of economic significance. In the southwest, San Pedro, a new Ivorian port on the sea, has thus benefited from an extensive program which makes it easily possible to reach the port from Cagnoa and Issia, these two cities themselves having easy access to other production centers (Daloa, Guiglo, Duekoue and Man). In the north, road development has been remarkable. And Ivory Coast is the only country in West Africa which offers motorists 670 km of uninterrupted paved roads. In fact, one can go from Abidjan to Korhogo via Bouake, Katiola and Ferke without driving a single kilometer on a dirt road. And in the near future it will be possible to continue to Boudiali. This stretch is still under construction. In the north and northwest, the Odienné-Man stretch via Touba and Blankouma has been paved, and this has made it possible to transport the production of those areas to the port of San Pedro.

	Length (km)	Cost (billions CFA francs)
1. Road projects completed 1975-1980		
Roads paved in open country	1,130	98
Improvement of existing paved roads	315	10
Superhighways and expressways	95	63
2. Road projects in progress		
Roads paved in open country	560	50
Dirt roads definitely laid out	117	5
Superhighways and expressways	78	39
3. Projects planned over short and medium terms		
Roads in open country	482	94
Improvement of existing roads	337	14
Superhighways and expressways	12	9

Between 1975 and 1980, 1,130 km of highway have been paved in open country, the principal projects completed being Abidjan-Agboville and the connecting road with Adzope; Man-Touba-Odienné; Issia-San Pedro; Toumodi-Cume; Bouake-M'Bahiakro; Zimbakro-Sinfra; and the like.

During the same period, 315 km of existing paved roads were improved. This is the case with Sikensi-N'Douci, N'Douci PK 40-Divo road, N'Douci-N'Zi Bridge; Toumodi-Yamoussoukro; PK 40-Divo road and Lakota-Cagnoa.

Major highway projects are underway on other stretches of road and are expected to be completed by 1982. They total 558 km. With respect to this program, we may cite Moossou, Bonoua, Agnibilekrou-Bondoukou, Oume-Gagnoa, Daloa-Guessabo, Abobo-Alepe and others. Another program involving short and medium-term highway projects is that of Aboisso-Noe, Dimbokro-Bongouanou-Kotobi, Daloa-Issia, Issia-Sinfra, Memafo-Akoupe and Adzope-Betie, totaling 482 km. There are also plans to improve existing paved roads during the same period: Issia-Man, Duekoue-Guiglo, Akoupe-Kotobi-Bongouanou and Akoupe-Abengourou. This means that 800 km of roads will be paved or improved in the next 4 years.

Northern Superhighway

In addition to the above programs whose importance is obvious, work will continue on the Northern Superhighway. With a length of nearly 80 km, the first stretch of this sizable project--Yopougon-Sikensi (two lanes each way)--is making it possible to avoid the long lines of traffic previously encountered and even achieve speeds which are not pleasing to the police and gendarmery.

Although this first stretch can be considered experimental, it can already be said that the idea is a good one and its success assured. But a superhighway is not an ordinary road and requires a far greater investment. We may then ask how far the Northern Superhighway will go. It will undoubtedly go beyond Sikensi passing through N'Douci, an important crossroad which must now be "freed"! Will the superhighway then go as far as N'Zi Bridge? Will it be extended to reach Yamoussoukro? And continue on to Bouake? No one knows. Everything will depend on the status of the national economy in the next few years. In the opinion of those who know what the future holds, it would appear that the horizon is not as dark as they would have us believe.

Must we then believe that the Northern Superhighway will extend into the north to be truly worthy of its name? Or must we rather believe that an ambitious program of highway projects on the 1983-1985 horizon will make it possible to travel to the interior of Ivory Coast on roads reflecting the health of the various economic areas? Whatever be the case, any effort favoring the modern peasant class must include continuous improvement in the access roads to each production center. Therefore, the government is obliged to pursue its present policy, even to give it added emphasis, so that the peasant will not feel like the poor relation of a real development from which each one should profit.

Air Transportation

The airplane has ceased to be a means of luxury transportation, even in Africa. In Ghana, Nigeria and Gabon the airplane has become quite an ordinary means of transportation which one sees take off and land regularly in remote areas, most often because of difficulty of access by highway. In

Ivory Coast, in addition to the policy of opening up the hinterland by building and maintaining national highways, we have now "killed distances" by promoting air transportation for people as well as merchandise.

Air Ivoire, the National Air Transportation Company, whose history began in 1960, is assuring the development of air transportation to the interior of our national territory. Although the government's rather timid participation in the joint company of that time--in which SODETRAF (French Company for the Development of Air Transportation in Africa) had a $\frac{3}{4}$ percent share, then 20 percent of the capital, and, later, Air Afrique 20 percent--fostered the myth of the airplane as a luxury means of transportation for a long time, the National Company, having become completely Ivorian in 1975 and having passed under the "military cap" in March 1979, succeeded in putting the airplane at the service of all Ivorians.

To become convinced of this, one needs only to spend a short time at the inland airport where, if it were not for the proximity of the planes, one would have the impression of being in a railroad station.

Air Ivoire planes transport a daily average of 750 passengers who depart and land in 18 localities crisscrossing our national territory at will. There are 52 weekly flights from Abidjan to the interior. But it is undoubtedly on the weekends that the traffic is heaviest: 1,200 to 1,500 passengers on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It is the "big return to the village" when inhabitants of the interior come to Abidjan to shop.

This infatuation with the airplane is new in Ivory Coast. Credit should be given to the company's new military leaders who, inheriting a company wisely managed but limited in its actions, knew enough to create a psychological shock by lowering the fare at least 40 percent on all flights. From that time on, air travel being slightly more expensive than railway travel but much faster and more reassuring than travel by bush taxi, Air Ivoire built up a clientele at all social levels.

This "enticement policy" was possible only under rather favorable conditions offered by the merger of Air Ivoire and GATL (Air Transportation and Liaison Group): the pilots and technicians, retaining their military status, did not have to accept a cut in pay; the new fleet (consisting of eight planes, mostly Fokker 27 and 28) offered greater carrying capacity. Repairs, overhauls and other maintenance precautions were assured by qualified air force technicians. As a result, development costs being by far much lower than in the past, rates could be adjusted without disturbing the company's financial balance. And that is what was done.

Unusual Scenes

Decrease in fares, the creation of new menus--nothing more was needed to result in the unusual. And at times scenes were encountered which were as

unintentional as they were astonishing. For example, the man who takes the plane on a certain day for the sole purpose of getting a closer look at the clouds, the sun, the earth from the sky and who, upon rejoining his family, feels that he is no longer completely like them. He has taken a plane and is henceforth an important person. From then on, everyone is supposed to give him a prominent place in their daily relations.

Another example: passengers arrive at various departure areas with their baggage but also with various purchases they have made: a hamper full of poultry, mutton and the like. And they do not understand that on this "new" means of transportation one cannot take what one wishes or have "the watchman keep an eye on one's belongings stored in some unknown place." For some travelers this means of transportation is not at all permitted to disturb their traveling rituals. For example, the elderly couple who are making their first flight with astonishing calm and, the plane having taken off, the wife places the morning meal on her husband's knees--the same traveling meal they are accustomed to take along on the train.

The husband proceeds to eat as if it were the most natural thing in the world. After which, his wife relaxes. But the trip was not as long as they expected, and the elderly man, arriving at the airport, is sorry not to be able to partake of the welcoming meal his daughter-in-law will be offering him shortly. The astonishment felt about the duration of the trip is often expressed aloud. But for this woman of a certain age, the Abidjan-Boundiali trip cannot last just 1 hour. She remains sitting in her seat. When she is convinced by her pilot nephew that she is really home, she utters just one sentence: "Well then! our children are now as gifted as the whites."

Flights to Neighboring Countries

To this reflection so full of wisdom and down-to-earth common sense, we could add: "Provided we have faith in them and let them express their spirit of initiative." Initiatives are being multiplied at Air Ivoire: the opening of new lines, the training of flight personnel, the training of ground personnel, airplane charter service, the computerization of the reservation service in the near future, equipment specifically for regional flights and the like. But the biggest innovation is still unquestionably the inauguration of flights to neighboring countries. First begun with Upper Volta, this experiment has just been extended to Mali. It will soon be extended to Guinea. Negotiations are underway with Guinea and could very possibly be completed next month. In time, Air Ivoire will serve Mali, Guinea, Ghana and Liberia in addition to Upper Volta.

These flights to neighboring countries are making it possible for many travelers to return to their homeland or tour Ivory Coast without necessarily passing by way of Abidjan. And they can do this at favorable rates which, starting from Abidjan, have already been reduced at least 20 percent.

ASECNA [Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar] so that a landing or takeoff outside of Abidjan, Yamoussoukro and Bouake will not depend solely on the pilot's skill.

Aviation is a sector in which negligence and mistakes are very costly. The Ivorian has taken a liking to the comfort of the airplane; now he must be assured of safety beyond that provided by the pilot. There is no doubt that this requires heavy investments. But are not these investments commensurate with the option of putting the airplane at the service of every Ivorian?

8568
CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT BACKS MOVES TOWARD POLITICAL COMPROMISE

BCP Committee Meeting

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Chris Freimond, Mike Pitso]

[Text] NEW moves to reconcile the two major political parties in Lesotho and to end the escalating guerrilla conflict in the north are being made in Maseru.

The national executive committee of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) met at the weekend for the first time in seven years and national reconciliation was high on the agenda.

The Government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan sanctioned the meeting by granting the necessary police permits, indicating that it backs the peace moves. Applications for similar permits have been refused previously.

In a brief statement after the BCP meeting, the secretary-general, Mr G M Kotisang — he was released last month from detention under the country's 60-day detention regulations — said the committee had made "certain recommendations" to the exiled party leader, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle.

It is believed the recommendations centred around possible talks between Mr Mokhehle and Chief Jonathan. The committee

hopes to receive a reply soon from Mr Mokhehle, who is in Zambia.

If talks can be arranged, they could pave the way to a general election. The last general election in Lesotho was held in 1970.

The executive secretary of Chief Jonathan's Basutho National Party (BNP), Mr Desmond Sixushe, was reported recently to have agreed that elections were overdue, but could not be held until guerrilla action by BCP insurgents ended and stability was re-established.

Observers believe that while both the BCP and the BNP have considerable support, Chief Jonathan's party probably has the majority following and he may be anxious to organise elections which he is confident he can win.

The results of the 1970 elections were annulled before they were announced when the BCP, many observers believe, was on the verge of winning power from the BNP.

After simmering for three years, Lesotho erupted into violence in 1974 when five police stations were attacked by guerrillas who are believed to have supported the BCP.

While the police mobile unit acted against the insurgents, killing an undisclosed number of people, Mr Mokhehle and six other senior BCP officials fled the country.

Since 1970, the BCP has split twice. In 1973, the then deputy-leader, Mr Gerard Ramoreboli, broke away and now leads the BCP internal or "parliamentary" faction. He is also minister of justice.

In 1975, the deputy-leader, Mr Tseliso Makhakhe, left the party and leads a faction from his base in Botswana.

Last month an amnesty law was introduced in Lesotho to allow exiled opposition members to return home.

A former BCP secretary-general, Mr Koenyama Chakela, was the first prominent leader to accept Chief Jonathan's offer.

SOL CRUTSE reports from Maseru that Mr Chakela was made Minister of Economic Affairs in a Cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday.

In other moves, Mr Sixushe was appointed as Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, a post he took over from Mr Pete Pete, who was made Minister of Agriculture.

Return of Chakela

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 15-21 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Thabo Molefi]

[Text] MASERU In a statement made over Radio Lesotho, Mr Koenyama Chakela who after self-exile of 6 years in Zambia, said he came at cross roads with the exiled leader of BCP, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle in 1976 after the executive committee found him incorrigible when he was found collaborating with the SA Boss.

the-faction he led after ousting Ntsu Mokhehle was supported by both African Governments and the liberation movements.

Then the National executive had to take a stand.

Mr Chakela was welcomed by the head of the police, Major General S R Matela, the head of the security Mr S Molapo, the Foreign Affairs Minister Mr C D Molapo, 80 members of the infantry and many leading officials of the Lesotho Government.

He has been to Moscow and is alleged to be behind Lesotho's establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia, a close government source said here.

Referring to the nation, he called for unity and added he came back in order to build his country peacefully and to develop it.

He would not comment on rumours that he is getting a cabinet post in the Leabua Government.

He called for unity among the fighting forces of Lesotho.

"I have come back unconditionally," he also thanked the government for pardoning him. He called on all BCP elements in exile to come home.

Mr Chakela left the country in 1974. As he put it

BRIEFS

FRC AID FOR AIRFIELDS--Maseru.--The West German government will provide development aid totalling more than R6-million to Lesotho to help in financing the implementation of a rural airfield improvement programme in the country, Radio Lesotho announced at the weekend. The announcement said agreement to this effect was signed by Lesotho's Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr E R Sekhonyana, and the acting West German Ambassador to Lesotho, Mr Helge Wigand. The air field improvement programme will involve the development of airfields at Semonkon, in the mountains of Maseru district, Qachasnek and Mokhotlong. In addition, rural airfields, which have been fully developed will be further improved by the supply and installation of fire fighting equipment.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL'S WIFE RELEASED--Mrs Ellen Thompson was yesterday released from house arrest in (Sheffley), near Monrovia, by Col Moses Wright, commander of Camp (Sheffley), upon directives of the Liberian leader Master Sergeant Doe. Mrs Thompson, wife of the late E. Reginald Thompson has been under house arrest in Mansion Territory for nearly 7 months since the April 12 coup. In a letter to Mrs Thompson, head of state Doe said she was free to move about throughout the country. In response Mrs Thompson expressed gratitude to Master Sergeant Doe for her release and promised that as a Liberian she would contribute to the advancement of her country under the new leadership. Her late husband was chairman of the defunct True Whig Party. [Text] [AB280644 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 28 Oct 80]

EXPLOITATIVE PRICE INCREASES DENOUNCED--The minister of commerce, industry and transportation has described as criminal and exploitative the practice by some businessmen in Liberia to increase prices of commodities for no good reason. He said, however, that his ministry would not hesitate to clamp down on such people with the full force of the law if they were ever caught. [Text] [AB310642 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 31 Oct 80]

CSO: 4420

TRAORE: RE-LAUNCHING OF SOLE PARTY NEEDED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2091

[Text] President Traore, speaking to the country on radio on the occasion of the national independence anniversary, has said that the attempt to return the country to a normal constitutional life by creating a single party "came up against the moodiness, indifference and wait and see attitude of the militants." He admitted that "one is now obliged to admit failure."

As a result, the Union Democratique du Peuple Malien, the country's only party, will soon have an extraordinary congress which will "seek to realise the legitimate aspirations of the militants and thus to re-launch the party." It was possible that many changes would take place in this Congress, the President warned. "The Party leaders must accept all eventualities, including the possibility of relinquishing their mandate." He also suggested that party militants were responsible for the UDPM's failure to generate any popular enthusiasm because an attitude of "indolence and indifference" has enabled "incompetent persons without any scruples to achieve posts of responsibility."

The President reserved particular criticism for the national "cadres," the public servants whom he also attacked for laziness and indifference, adding that they were to a large extent responsible for "the difficult situation now being experienced by our country."

A correspondent writes: The President's warnings should come as no surprise. Apart from some well organised manifestations of public support for the UDPM, political lassitude has prevailed. In Bamako there has been hostility towards the regime. When students demonstrated earlier in the year, they were treated by the police with a severity unexpected from a government which is seeking to establish an image of constitutional rule. There were deaths and many reports of maltreatment of imprisoned student leaders. Bamako's population has always been known for its political volatility and the President was particularly critical of UDPM branches in the capital where, he said, they had done little to engage the support of the public for the party.

The problem is that for many Malians, the real change in the country took place back in early 1978 when some of the most notorious members of the military regime were arrested and subsequently imprisoned. In spite of President Traore's protestations that the new form of constitutional rule provides for the participation of all sectors of society, including the military, the impression still remains

among a large proportion of the public that the military remain the real masters. This view was reinforced by the intolerant response to the students in the first few months of the year. The President is equally aware of the fact that in Bamako there is a reservoir of politically active people who, if called upon and offered the right signs of a political opening in the system, could prove very useful to the country's government. It is only 12 years ago that Modibo Keita was overthrown. If, at the time, his socialist experiment has disenchanted many because it failed to produce material results, it did manage to politicise an important section of the population. In the subsequent years of austere military rule and in the last two years of constitutional rule, many of these people have found little evidence of hope. The military never managed to come to grips with the country's economic problems, and the military committee which ruled the country until 1978 always gave the impression of being more preoccupied with its internal divisions. Now, by the President's own admission, the new political system has failed to achieve its principal aim, the attraction of popular support.

CSO: 4420

RENEWED MRM GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Mozambican refugees arriving in eastern Zimbabwe report an upsurge in activity by guerrillas opposing President Samora Machel's marxist government, according to travellers from the area.

The guerrillas belong to the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), which sprang up after independence from Portugal in 1975.

Several hundred Mozambicans have fled to the Mount Selinda area of eastern Zimbabwe because of harassment by MRM guerrillas and renewed fighting just east of Mount Selinda, travellers said.

The latest arrivals included two officials of the ruling Frelimo who were being treated in hospital after anti-Marxist guerrillas cut off their ears, it was reported.

The accounts of renewed guerrilla activity came two days after informed sources

reported that a train on the Umtali-Beira railway in Mozambique was derailed last month by an MRM landmine.

Travellers arriving in Umtali also said they had seen burned-out lorries and cars on the 250 km road from Beira.

Last June, the Mozambique government claimed a major victory over the MRM, saying a base-camp had been overrun, with 270 guerrillas killed and 300 captured.

Latest reports indicate, however, that the June offensive failed to crush the guerrilla movement, which Mozambican officials and western intelligence sources claim is backed by South Africa.

Refugees arriving in Mount Selinda are reported to have heard gunfire in the Espungabera region, near the town, almost every night. — Sapa-Reuters.

PROBLEMS, FUTURE OF CIVIL AVIATION DISCUSSED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 pp 14-17

[Article by Filipe Mata]

[Excerpts] A great number of the light planes and helicopters existing in the People's Republic of Mozambique are immobilized today. If the country suddenly experienced floods like those that devastated Gaza Province in 1977, either we would have to call for foreign help or there would be a catastrophe.

In order to deal with the problems arising in this area and revive light aviation activities that will meet the country's ever-growing requirements, a plan has been prepared for a new state enterprise that will coordinate all activities in this sector. Its establishment is expected to be made official very shortly.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has a fleet of more than 100 light planes belonging to the state, private bodies, and flying clubs. It also has more than 20 helicopters for various tasks in the civilian sphere. But of that total, only a small number of light planes and helicopters are currently operational, the rest being immobilized with damage of various kinds.

Of the aircraft now lined up in hangars, a small percentage of light planes and helicopters can be restored in the medium term, while the solution recommended for the remainder is that they be torn down and their respective components and parts used to maintain the fleet in service.

The restoration of some of the light planes and helicopters that are now immobilized is considered uneconomical because of the investment that would be required to overhaul their engines and because the technical capability does not exist in our country.

Disassembling those units is also justified by the many types and makes constituting the fleet, a situation that makes maintenance work difficult.

For that reason, it is becoming necessary and urgent to standardize the fleet. That will also make it possible to rationalize the procurement of spare parts and the training of personnel.

Since many of the light aviation units are immobilized, there is limited capacity for carrying passengers to and from localities situated between LAM [expansion unknown] stops, while on the other hand, work in support of agriculture is deficient.

This state of things is due basically to the ruinous management of the COMAG (Mozambican General Aviation Company) and HELMO (Mozambique Helicopters) firms. In addition, various irregular situations have caused those firms to operate at a loss and seriously affected the maintenance sector.

Currently, just under 150 workers are employed in the maintenance of light aircraft in Mozambique. COMAG, for example, employs 130 Mozambican workers and Portuguese headed by an engineer.

For its part, HELMO currently employs only 10 people of the same classification assisted by a foreign inspector.

Parallel with that, the 1973 rates are still being charged today, despite the fact that the cost of fuel and spare parts on the international market has increased. To bring earnings into line--or rather, to effectively cover the expenditures incurred by the companies--the rates must necessarily be increased.

Future of Light Aviation

Studies for setting up a new state enterprise to coordinate the activity of all air transportation and work are now quite far along, and it is expected that they will soon be approved by the appropriate structures.

Separately, and with the objective of rationalizing the fleet, there are plans to acquire a type of light plane and helicopter using a cheaper type of fuel.

This will also make it possible to standardize the acquisition of spare parts and the training of cadres (both pilots and mechanics), something that is not possible now due to the diversity of makes and types.

Another thing that is said to be among the major concerns of the industry's management is the training of Mozambican cadres, both for piloting and for maintenance, since it is true, as a mechanic in the industry said, that "you can't make an omelet without eggs."

Indeed, and as is asserted by the workers in the industry themselves, new prospects for light aviation in Mozambique are opening up.

The general idea is that as a result of the efforts being exerted to revive this industry, perhaps our light planes and helicopters will eventually fly at the same altitude as the country's needs.

DIFFICULTIES OF COASTAL TRANSPORTATION REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Filipe Mata]

[Text] The People's Republic of Mozambique has a coastline longer than that of Portugal, Spain, France, and Germany combined. Situated along its 2,600 kilometers of coast are many ports, both for oceangoing vessels and for coastal shipping.

In addition to the ports of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, and Nacala, which serve a great number of the countries in southern Africa, we must also consider the ports of regional value, examples being Xai-Xai, Inhambane, Chinde, Pebane, Moma, Angoche Ilha de Mocambique, Ibo, Mocimboa da Praia, Macuse, Moebase, and others. These have effectively contributed to the appearance and growth of the socioeconomic centers located in those regions.

Many rivers also cross the country in various directions for a total length of 4,272 kilometers, of which about 1,500 are navigable. Some investment would be necessary, however, to make certain of their upper stretches passable throughout the year.

Those resources have never been rationally exploited, although a few colonial companies made a number of attempts in that direction.

Today river traffic is almost nonexistent, while coastal shipping is struggling against many difficulties created by erroneous exploitation in the past, especially during the post-independence period.

Since transportation is one of the country's biggest problems, and since water transportation is the cheapest as a general rule, this sector is being called on now more than ever to give its utmost.

Starting From Nothing

Considering the material and human resources at the merchant marine's disposal, it can be said that if the requirements imposed by the program for

rapid development which we have in mind are to be fully met, this will be another area in which the country is going to start practically from nothing.

Mozambique currently has seven coastal vessels with a total capacity of about 15,000 tons. But of that fleet, only four units are operational--the Chinde, the Pemba, the Linde, and the Polana--while the other three are immobilized with damage of various kinds.

Today all of those coastal vessels are very old--almost all have been in service for over 20 years--and this means that there is an almost permanent need for repairs. What makes the situation worse is that there are no spare parts, and the manufacturers do not even make them any more.

The poor management to which the sector was condemned for many years has meant in fact the exhaustion of the equipment, with the result that even the minimum of what is required in the way of navigational safety does not exist. Added to that is the absence of conditions for the well-being of crewmembers.

Hours at Sea Without Communications

If a ship along our coast suddenly began to take in water or caught fire, the sailors would probably die without the authorities even knowing about it. Such is the situation with communications in this field.

The fact is that sometimes the crewmembers are on the high seas for dozens of hours without any communications with the land--they are simply left to their fate. What little marine communications equipment exists is now obsolete and does not satisfy the requirements of safety.

That is the situation as regards the lack of safety at sea, and its cause is the absence of an efficient communications system. Along with that, according to information from persons linked with the sector in question, the absence of means of communication also causes serious problems as far as commercial operation of the ships is concerned. They often find themselves unable to request instructions from their base when schedules are changed.

One official attached to the merchant marine said, "It happens that the ships remain in a port for 2 or 3 days waiting for cargo and with no instructions as to what they should do" (it should be noted that each of our coastal vessels costs about 100,000 meticals per day).

First Steps

As one of the first steps toward making this industry really operational, a state enterprise known as NAVIQUE [expansion unknown] was established last May. It coordinates all the activities of Mozambique's coastal fleet.

That enterprise emerged following liquidation of the enterprise which had previously operated the Mozambican vessels and whose administration had led to the exhaustion of the industry's equipment and other assets.

According to Oscar dos Santos Redondo, director of NAVIQUE, one of the first steps taken was that of hiring experienced cadres for the industry, with the result that this problem is now minimally under control.

Taking inventory of the existing assets, reviewing their condition, and drawing up forecasts of short-term needs are also one of the tasks of the moment, as is the creation of conditions of safety at sea and of well-being for the personnel on board.

Another current objective is stimulation of the maintenance and repair sector, which, once equipped with technical and human resources, will be able to assume a preponderant role in rehabilitating and reviving the industry.

With a view to insuring the fleet's capability, the appropriate structures have been negotiating for some time with the objective of acquiring four coastal vessels with a total capacity estimated at about 3,700 tons.

Separately, it is known that an Italian firm is going to provide the Mozambican merchant marine with sophisticated communications equipment, including installation of the necessary facilities on the ships and on land.

With the consolidation of these first steps aimed at reviving Mozambique's coastal shipping, it is hoped that the industry will be in a position to respond at least minimally to the country's needs in the field of transportation, which is one of the nation's big problems.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

LIGHT BULBS FROM GDR--A shipment of about 493,000 light bulbs recently arrived in our country from the GDR. About 258,500 units from that order will soon be received in Beira by the local office of DIMEL--the state enterprise that distributes electrical and electronic equipment--for the central region. The light bulbs in question will be sold to the industrial sector as well as to the general public through the appropriate shops with a view to reducing the great shortage of bulbs. Out of the quantity soon to be received by DIMEL's Beira office, a large proportion will be used to supply the capital of Sofala Province, while the remainder will be distributed in Zambesia and Tete provinces. We learned from DIMEL that the price at which the bulbs will be sold to the public will be announced at the proper time, the purpose being to prevent instances of speculation. We were also told that the arrival of miscellaneous other electrical goods is also expected. [Excerpt] [Beirua NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 3] 11798

CUBAN FOOD DONATION--The Republic of Cuba's embassy in Mozambique has announced that it has placed about 500 tons of condensed milk and 100 tons of compote at the Mozambican Government's disposal in response to the appeal for help for the drought victims. Those products will soon arrive in our country. Separately, a note received in our Maputo office announces that with the same objective, the Christian Council of Mozambique will soon deliver \$100,000 worth of foodstuffs that have been ordered from abroad. The same note adds that Caritas of Mozambique expects the arrival shortly from abroad of 270 tons of corn, which it will place at our government's disposal. This is also for the purpose of helping victims of the drought that is devastating various regions of our country. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11798

CROP SPRAYING CONTRACT AWARDED--Contracts worth over US\$1 million (Z\$625 000) have been awarded by the Mozambique Government to the Field Industries Group of companies for that country's 1980/81 aerial crop spraying protection programme. The contracts were won in the face of severe competition from four countries, including two from Eastern Europe, says the managing director, Mr RP Hacker. The group's Skywork subsidiary will be responsible for pre-season re-repair, overhaul and maintenance of the Mozambique aircraft fleet and will provide ground crews. Agricaire is to recruit seasoned pilots. Mr Hacker said that expatriates will be used in the operation, but stressed that this would have no effect upon Agricaire's activities in Zimbabwe. "Some 45,000 hectares are involved. The Mozambique Government is providing five pilots and we are supplying a further 11. The programme starts in a couple of weeks and finishes around the end of May next year," he said. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR MISDIRECTED ACTION

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 18

[Editorial: "If Not a Cavern of Brigands, an Assembly of Indecisive Personalities"]

[Text]

A famous contemporary novelist, in alluding to the political state of affairs in a fictitious Latin American country, spoke of that cavern of robbers, intriguers and brigands.

Applying such an allusion to our country is, of course, overstepping the limits of reasonable criticism. But one is well within the confines of an unpalatable truth if one says that, with very rare exception, our country is in the stranglehold of incompetent, indecisive vacillating personalities, whose greatest concern seems to be to retain their positions of security and wealth.

Within four weeks our country will have, instead of the now less than half a dozen Legislative Councils, a total of eleven, plus a Parliament known as the National Assembly, and a supreme executive body called the Ministers Council.

There could hardly be a more puerile exercise than just merely hurling criticisms. But let us look brutally at the facts facing us, and then ask ourselves whether this newspaper's feelings of growing bitterness are justified or not.

Numerically, our country has the biggest political machine, considering proportions of course. Several hundred men are being paid a collective salary running into several million Rands, not at all taking into account the salaries of the various civil services. We are talking of the *Herren* seated in the many chambers as Legislators.

When they meet, they discuss a new sea boundary to "protect" a fishing resource long since dead; or, in the alternative, the decay of morals. One has no hesitation in saying that even steel fibre would have decayed under such a poor administrative system, although morality at our point of development is the least of our problems.

Or they discuss the import of skilled foreign workers, while tens of thousands of people are jobless because every Ovambo-speaking citizen is automatically a revolutionist.

Everything is done in a half-hearted, lukewarm manner. Yes, nowhere is there to be seen a steady, unflinching hand at the controls, steering these pitifully small language clans to the objective of nationhood.

The truth is, of course, that South West Africa's interests are dwarfed by the strategic interests of the occupying force. Yet, that does not constitute an insurmountable hurdle. Why then the curious lack of action on the part of Mr. Dirk Mudge and his colleagues? Again, the truth is glaring at one: They can't make a single move without Pretoria's approval. For how does one account for the lack of constitutional and economic development in the presence of the strongest military force south of the continent's equator?

To compound matters even further, the prospect of an international solution is kept alive. For years already. Legislation is made and governments are created, only with the likelihood of it all being disbanded and scrapped.

It is political lunacy.

If there is any sincerity, then the time has come to move, or SWAPO will do it for us, as they are already busy doing.

We need a rallying point; we need a voice to herd the fragments together; we need a force - even ruthless if necessary - to whip into the hearts of our tired and dispirited people a sense of belonging to the soil, and of unity.

Above all, this country must stop being the playground, the picnic spot of venison dealers, of foreign companies like the one controlling our diamond fields and owned by people who will never set foot on our soil but who spend the inheritance of our children in the sumptuous casinos of the world.

Can't the Almighty throw into our laps a dictator who can beat us into a national entity?_____

SHIPANGA SAYS UN SHOULD FOOT BILL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE NEW-
PROCLAIMED "impar-
tality" of the UN
negotiating team, which ar-
rived in Pretoria during the
weekend for talks on the
UN settlement plan for
SWA, is about to meet its
first acid test.

Mr Andreas Shipanga,
leader of Swapo D, has
decided to lay it on the line.

Speaking from Windhoek,
he said: "The UN team has
said they will make themselves
available for talks with internal
leaders.

"In the past they had
always claimed that the inter-
nal leaders were puppets of the
SA Government.

"The SA Government has
stated that it is prepared to
make aircraft seats available,
to enable the internal leaders
to fly to Pretoria for these
talks.

"I am not prepared to ac-
cept that.

"The UN has always paid
for petitioners from Swapo
and elsewhere to go to the UN
for discussions.

"We maintain that if they
want to talk to us, then as a
matter of principle it is the

UN, not the SA taxpayer,
which should pay for us to fly
to Pretoria and to pick up the
tab for other expenses incur-
red.

"If they are serious in their
claims of 'impartiality', then
we should enjoy exactly the
same facilities as the UN has
always extended to Swapo.

"If the UN is bankrupt and
cannot pay these airfares, the
UN mission must fly to
Windhoek to hold the discus-
sions there.

"Alternatively, the Western
Five, which has played a ma-
jor role in the affairs of
Namibia, should pull together
and they should bear the ex-
pense.

"The internal leaders want
the same recognition from the
UN and the Western Five as
they accord Swapo. We do not
see why we should ride on the
back of the SA taxpayer.

"If these people are genuine
in their claim that they wish to
be impartial, then it must be
square deals for all."

Mr Shipanga emphasised
that he was speaking purely on
behalf of his own party.

"I cannot speak for the
other internal leaders. I do not
know how they view this is-
sue," he said.

EDITOR TAKES UN TO TASK FOR PARTIALITY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Leon Kok: "UN Favoritism a Hindrance"]

[Text]

AS LONG AS the UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim declines to officially distance himself and the UN Secretariat from Swapo, there will be little opportunity for UN involvement for a settlement in SWA.

This is the general stand that will be taken by the SA Government in this week's talks in Pretoria.

Sources in Pretoria said that the UN team will have to give an emphatic assurance that no action will be taken by the UN or its officials that go against the grain of UN Security Council Resolution 435 as this would further jeopardise the implementation of the settlement plan.

The SA Government has argued that the UN General Assembly and, via it, the UN Secretariat, has officially favoured Swapo by:

- acknowledging that it is the sole and official representative of the people of SWA.
- and by giving preferential treatment financially and politically to Swapo.

Swapo officially receives between R7.5m and R11m annually from the UN.

The UN Secretariat fully finances Swapo's permanent representative at the UN, including the salary of Swapo's permanent observer, at a rate of over R170 000 a year.

The UN has also voted about R900 000 for the Council of Namibia.

Swapo furthermore has a direct say on all matters at the UN involving SWA through all recommendations involving the country at first being coordinated with Swapo's permanent observer.

Other political assistances to Swapo includes the financing of Swapo tours to various countries from the UN Budget.

Also significant is that both Dr Waldheim and his special representative take pro-Swapo stands and only recently Mr Anusaa called for sanctions to be imposed against SA.

Leader of the UN team in SA, Mr Brian Urquhart, confirmed on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday that the question of the UN bias would be discussed.

"But it must be remembered that impartiality works both ways," he said.

Mr Urquhart said the UN delegation wanted to create a climate of impartiality on all sides.

INSURGENTS' SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Glenn [Outjo District]: The unexpected incursion by an estimated 21 insurgents cutting across a vast tract of land, took people in this region by surprise for all thought that, after the pounding of bases in murderous raids across the border, the guerrillas' fighting ability had been too severely impeded for such an infiltration.

Yet they came. And in a season when foliage is virtually non-existent. Inspecting the corpses of two of them who had been shot by a gunship at Bakenkop. I was struck by their youthfulness. Their uniforms have also changed, no longer being the pale green shade of the FAPLA battle fatigue, but of different colour and texture -- definitely better quality.

From where they came, it is not known. One theory is that they had cut across the west of the Etosha Game Reserve, while another is that they had come down from their hide-outs in the mountainous wastelands around Opuwa from where they make intermittent attacks on lone army vehicles and, of course, the high tension power line from Rucana.

Their section commander must have been under strict orders to take his men into the area here at this time of the year. It can be described as a potential suicide mission, yet their presence did result in a great scare to

many people here. Farms were abandoned, and the grip of fear became evident. Last Sunday the insurgents opened fire on a number of commando men who retreated when the AK47 sub-machine guns started their rasp.

ELEMENT OF SURPRISE LOST

But the insurgents had no hope, for the element of surprise was lost. They arrived at the farm 'Maureen', about 20 kilometers north-west of Otjikondo. That was last Sunday.

On Monday, two of the infiltrators were shot in an action in which a gunship played the decisive role. Looking at one of the dead men, a young man with a keen and very handsome, intelligent face. I got the impression that a rifle grenade must have exploded on his chest. It had been badly ripped -- probably a machine gun bullet which had struck a rifle grenade fastened to the webbing of the insurgent.

After the action, the group of an estimated 21 men split into four groups. Radio signals by the insurgents were picked up by army monitor-

ing systems. Monitored conversations suggested that some of them could speak Portuguese. It was evident that the insurgents were explaining that they had run into mishaps, for gunships had found them. The SWAPO men spoke of the helicopters in the rather descriptive term of "lakka-lakka".

INCREDIBLE FITNESS

The physical fitness of the guerrillas is incredible. I walked for ten kilometers through the bush after the car had bogged down in sand -- an exhausting experience. For example, one of the insurgents had arrived on Wednesday morning at the farm 'Amalinda' after having fired a flare in an effort to find his comrades from whom he got lost. He was fleeing. Blood had come from his mouth when he called at a cattle station for water. He quenched his thirst, and rested for a while. Meanwhile, a security force unit had been alerted. On their arrival, the insurgent was gone.

On our way to The Glenn, we called at an abandoned farmstead, a sight which

characterizes large parts of the Kamanjab region, not as a result of insurgents, but because of drought and economical reasons forcing the occupants to leave.

At this particular farm I found water, and guinea fowl abound. It was clear that people had made a fire and had done some cooking. One could not help wondering whether the insurgents had camped there for the night.

There were those who, on having been alerted last weekend that insurgents were in the area, did not go to Ojilkondo or Khorixas as requested. They stayed. One such person was Mrs. Hazel Caspers of 'Maureen'. I found her with a double-barrelled shotgun and a small .22 pistol, the latter an almost ridiculous little weapon which crime reporters call the "suicide gun".

SPOTTERS ON STANDBY

There is no security fence around her property. Asked if she were afraid, she said that she depended on her employees and her dogs. In each room of the house she had placed ammunition conveniently, in the event of an attack so that she can move around without having to carry cartridges.

"They were two young men who had been badly mutilated. But I felt nothing for them, because I know of the evil things they are doing", she said. It was from her house that I

ascended the hill, on top of which the two men had been shot.

Nowhere in the region did I find soldiers. Only at Ojilkondo were there fighting men and four helicopters, two gunships and two lighter machines, apparently used as spotters.

The soldiers were totally relaxed.

Air Force men were on standby. As soon as word was received from a tracker, the machines were put into operation.

The successive blitz raids into the deep south of Angola which started on May 12 of this year and which six weeks later culminated in the capture of masses of war material and the destruction of guerrilla bases, caused most of the country to lapse into a false lull that infiltration beyond the operational area was out for the time being.

The last time an insurgent made his appearance in the so-called White area was on Friday night, February 22. The farm 'Hainabib' near Grootfontein had been attacked and Mr. E.E. Dressel, the owner, was shot and killed. Mr. Dressel's 15-year old daughter, Sonja, shot and killed one of the attackers. She wounded a second, who had been dispatched by a low velocity bullet fired into his head by his retreating comrades.

Silence then fell until last Sunday.

STUDENTS PROTEST EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN:

The Association of SWA/Namibian students at Rhodes University has compiled a petition in which they strongly protest the educational policies applicable in South West Africa.

The petition, which has been compiled with a view to distributing it generally, states that the process of constitutional evolution has been in progress in South West Africa since 1975.

The authorities still adhere to the educational policies as formulated under the system of separate development, the petition notes. The document says that schools and colleges, with the exception of a few private schools, are not open to all races, and are not providing for equal educational facilities for all the children of South West Africa.

The petition also notes that multi-racial sports competi-

tions at school level are not permitted by the secondary authorities.

The petition says that the Association believes that South West Africa is on the path to independence and that cosmetic changes to the *status quo* are no longer adequate. Changes should lead to a racially non-discriminatory educational system.

The Association therefore resorts to calling on the Turnhalle's Ministers Council and the Administrator General, Mr. Danie Hough. They should facilitate a meaningful, peaceful change. They will be approached, the Association states, to seriously consider the possibilities of an integrated educational system, with equal opportunities for all the children of South West Africa.

The Association urges all South West Africa's citizens to join it in its democratic endeavour towards racial harmony.

In a letter to the Observer,

the President of the Association, Mr. Harald Geier, writes that the Association is deeply concerned about the future of South West Africa and the direction the path to independence is going to take. If bloodshed is to be avoided, writes Mr. Geier, then cosmetic changes are no longer good enough. He stressed the Association's commitment to democratic changes.

Mr. Geier urges all other students from South West Africa studying at other institutions, to come out in support of the petition. He says it is only UNITED that South West Africa can stand strong. Therefore, a solid foundation must be built. This can be achieved through education of future generations in the new spirit, which should prevail if ever there is a desire to build a new nation without the present racial attitudes and prejudices which are still cherished by certain sectors of the White population.

COUNTRY GETS ITS OWN AVIATION COMPANY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

FIVE LOCAL businessmen have purchased the total shareholding of Westair Aviation from Placo in Johannesburg.

At the time of the purchase, a merger was also initiated with Hire & Fly, making this the only aviation organisation which will be controlled and operated exclusively by inhabitants of the Territory.

The men are Mr W Greilmann, Mr F A Indongo, Mr A J Koorts, Mr C J Schutte and Mr W H J Wilckens.

Prior to the takeover, Westair was mainly involved in aircraft maintenance and sales of Piper aircraft and products, although this company is also the holder of a flying training licence and cropspraying and bush eradication licences.

The policy of the new shareholders is to develop all aspects of aviation in the interests of the people of the Territory in order to:

- develop and expand pilot training and technical training facilities to be able to cater for the total demand for pilots and engineers in the Territory;
- render all-inclusive hire and fly services at reasonable cost to all interested parties;
- expand and develop aircraft maintenance and related services to the extent where the total needs of the Territory will be catered for;
- cater for the total demand in the Territory for cropspraying and bush eradication services;

- stimulate and encourage aircraft sales in general and the sale of Piper aircraft and products in particular;
- cater for all aviation services for which a need exists in the interests of Southwesterners.

The Board of Directors of Westair is to be constituted as follows:

Mr W Greilmann — a qualified aircraft maintenance engineer who has been associated with aviation in SWA for the past 15 years — is to control aircraft maintenance and related functions;

Mr F A Indongo — a well-known Owambo businessman with an extensive interest in aviation and there are possibilities that a flying school will be established in the future in Owambo.

Mr A J Koorts — associated with aviation here for 14 years and well-versed in all aspects of aviation administration, financing and operations. Mr Koorts will control the administration and financial functions of the company.

Mr C Schutte — a well-qualified aircraft maintenance engineer and pilot who has been associated with aviation for 24 years and who may be termed the father of hire-and-fly operations in SWA. Mr Schutte will be controlling the flight operations functions of the company.

Mr W H J Wilckens — a well-known farmer and businessman of the Territory.

No foreign or SA capital is involved in the operation.

THREE PARTIES CONTEST DAMARA LEADERSHIP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

THE ELECTIONS for a Damara Representative Authority will be contested by three parties, viz the Damara Council of Chief Justus Garoeb, the Damara Executive Committee of Mr Kefas Conradie and the SWA People's Democratic Unity Front of Mr Engelhard Christie, member of the DTA, National Assembly and Ministers' Council.

Mr Christie has represented the Damara people since the one-man one vote election in December 1978 but the opinion has often been expressed by opposition groups that Mr Christy was not democratically elected and would lose an election against Mr Garoeb.

A surprise turn in the Damara election was the controversial decision by Mr Garoeb to take part in the November election, in defiance of the policy of the Namibia

National Front, of which the Damara Council is a member party, not to take part in the ethnic elections.

Mr Garoeb decided to take part in the November ethnic elections to eliminate Mr Christy from politics, maintain democracy among the Damara people, secure the survival of his party and fight compulsory military service.

Mr Kefas Conradie, like Mr Garoeb, boycotted the 1978 elections and has expressed regret at having done so. He now realises the importance of taking part in elections and will at this stage even accept a seat in the National Assembly, should this be offered to him.

In the event of Mr Garoeb winning the Damara election, the very existence of the NNF will be in danger for they will have to decide whether or not to allow the continued membership of the ethnic leader of the Damara people and President of the NNF to an alliance opposed in principle to ethnicity.

MEAT SHORTAGE MAY ABATE IN 2 YEARS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 pp 5, 7

[Text]

Production at meat factories dwindle as local farmers opt for rocketing prices in SA.

MEAT FACTORIES in SWA have had to cut back drastically on production because there is simply no supply of stock to be had to make continued full operations viable.

In Windhoek, Damara Meat Packers has cut back and it is in the balance whether the factory will continue further operations this year. At Otavi the Damara Meat Packers factory has already closed down and if and when it will reopen for operations is uncertain. Karoo Meat Packers at Okahandja are still operating but at a very slow pace and drastically cut back.

The Windhoek Advertiser approached the Manager of the Meat Trade Control Board, Mr H W Kreft and asked him what this decline could be ascribed to. According to various sources, the reason that no stock or very little, comes to the factories here is because farmers prefer to send their stock to the Republic where extremely in-

flated prices are being paid, and that many farmers have now sent their young stock to feed lots in the Republic so that their stock will be in the peak of condition by January to hit the markets there.

Mr Kreft discounted these reasons. Local prices, he said were just as good as those being offered in the Republic. He explained that the gross price might seem to be higher there, but one had to consider transport and other costs. The net price here, he emphasised was just as good if not a bit higher.

Referring to farmers sending their cattle to feed lots, he said that this would not really have a bearing. Sending animals to feed lots was a completely normal thing. Farmers usually started feeding their stock just after the winter.

The main problem being experienced now, he said, was the total supply of slaughter cattle and according to his estimate, it would take the next two years before the situation righted itself.

A spokesman for Damara Meat Packers confirmed that there was a cutback in production. He declined to give a commitment as to whether Damara Meat Packers would close until next year because of the lag in production.

He gave the assurance that everything would be done to keep the factory going for the sake of the farmers but explained that the factory would have to close if there were insufficient cattle to warrant further operations.

During June the factory had a 99.4 percent utilisation of capacity; during July this came down to 94.6 percent, during August it dropped further to 86.5 percent and in September right down to 69.2 percent. He explained that the factory would probably now have to further reduce intake to match indications of supply.

He also confirmed that Damara Meat Packers at Otavi had closed already in September. The factory would remain closed until conditions improved, he said, and it was

uncertain if and when this would take place.

At Otavi, the factory had a 97 percent utilisation of capacity in June this year; in July it dropped to 89 percent and in August to 68.9 percent. During September there had been a slight climb to 79 percent.

A spokesman for the Karoo Meat Packers at Okahandja said that the factory there was also experiencing a cutback in production, but added that the best was being done to keep the facility open to deliver a service to farmers. The slaughter figure there had also dropped, he said, adding that since Tuesday this week there had not been one carcass.

But he said, they tried to keep any stock over as it was not economical to slaughter small numbers. He also mentioned that going prices here now were just as good as those being paid in the Republic and everything possible was being done to retain good prices here.

BRIEFS

SWAPO LITIGATION--Windhoek--A Windhoek attorney, Mr. Peter Koep, accompanied by either Mr. Issie Maisels QC of the Johannesburg Bar Council, or Mr. Kentridge of the same Bar, will be meeting in New York on Monday at 11h00 with a top SWAPO delegation. Asked here what the purpose of the hurried mission was, Mr. Koep of the law firm Henry van Biljon en Kie, said that he was acting on behalf of a client. 'We will be attempting to get evidence on commission after consultation in New York. We are not acting on behalf of SWAPO, but a client resident in South West Africa. SWAPO's evidence is required, though, for a pending litigation, Mr. Koep said. He held that such dismention the nature of the litigation or to disclose the identity of his client. He held that such disclosures could prejudice his case. Asked, he said that arrangements had been made to meet with Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's United Nations representative. Who else is to be present at the briefing is not known. Mr. Kentridge must be back in Johannesburg by Tuesday of next week, and the possibility of Mr. Maisels accompanying Mr. Koep appeared to be very strong. Both advocates are to act in the impending litigation. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 80 p 9]

SWAPO TERRORIST DEATHS--Windhoek--The SWA and South African security forces have shot dead eight of an estimated 15 SWAPO terrorists who had infiltrated the Outjo district in the traditional White farming area of the Territory, Major General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Forces, said in Windhoek on Saturday. Intelligence reports indicated that the remainder of the group had scattered and had fled from the district, he said. He said the group had scattered after two of their number had been shot and killed by security forces on Monday last week. This had complicated the follow-up action. The terrorists had done everything possible to disguise and erase their movement through the bush, further frustrating the follow-up operation. In one of the latest contacts in the operational area two days ago, 15 SWAPO terrorists were shot and killed in a single operation, General Lloyd said. This group had initially consisted of an estimated 25 men, during continuous pressure and pursuit, six of the group were killed earlier this week. The remainder managed to evade the security forces. It was clear, General Lloyd said, that the group had been moving towards a definite target. General Lloyd said this group had apparently had a dual purpose for infiltrating Owambo: To terrorise the local population and to recruit men for SWAPO. General Lloyd said it was remarkable how young these insurgents had been--some as young as 15. This could be ascribed to the manpower shortage among SWAPO ranks as a result of the heavy losses the past year.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 3]

SWAPO FINANCING--The U.S. taxpayer was indirectly financing SWAPO. This was alleged this morning by Dr Ben Africa, member of the Ministers' Council who returned from a visit abroad recently. Dr Africa and Mr F. Kozonguizi from the Department of Inter-State Affairs visited Washington, London and Paris to promote and publicise the activities of the Ministers' Council and discuss problems pertaining to the implementation of UN Resolution 433. Dr Africa said it was pointed out that there were two problems connected with the implementation, namely the feasibility of the DMZ and the partiality of the UN towards SWAPO. An election in SWA would not be acceptable unless the UN could prove its impartiality as mediator in SWA. He said it was stressed during talks in Washington that the U.S. contributed the lion's share to the UN and that SWAPO was financed to a large extent by UN funds. This meant that the U.S. taxpayer was indirectly financing SWAPO. Mr Kozonguizi said the American people were ignorant of the situation in SWA and surprised to hear about the abolishment of racial discrimination and that it was punishable by law. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Oct 80 p 3]

OKAVANGO AGRICULTURAL SUFFICIENCY--Okavango became agriculturally self-sufficient for the first time with this year's grain harvests, yielding 50 000 bags of maize and 2 300 bags of wheat. This was revealed by Mr Nico Oelofse while addressing the 34th SWA Agricultural Congress in Windhoek this week. Mr Oelofse is the Chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Committee. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4]

VACANT FARMS--Blocks of farms purchased by overseas speculators and left lying vacant, served as infiltration routes for terrorists, enabling them to walk from Angola to as far as the outskirts of Outjo, undetected. This argument was voiced by Mr Jack Meinhardt of Outjo district when he introduced a motion during the 34th congress of the SWA Agricultural Union in Windhoek, requesting the authorities to take active steps to discourage the practice of foreigners buying potentially productive farms which were then left unused. The motion was referred to the Executive Committee by a unanimous vote of congress. Mr Meinhardt said that these purchases were apparently conducted for speculative purposes only, and although he had no proof, there was reason to believe that in some instances these buyers had access to Land Bank finances. Replying to Mr Meinhardt, the retiring president, Mr Andries Pretorius asked the former to submit any evidence he had in that regard privately. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Oct 80 p 4]

TV IN NAMIBIA--The establishment of television in SWA is expected to cost between R83m and R115m. This has apparently emerged out of the official investigation that has just been conducted into the possibility of introducing TV into the country. The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, made it clear in Tsumeb last Monday that SWA will definitely get TV in the near future. The official report apparently recommends that TV should be phased in over the next five years at an annual cost of about R17m. The figure of R17m, however, does not account for inflation and other cost escalations, but does include commercial revenue that will be discounted. The upper cost margin is put at R25m a year. The bulk of the programme content will be imported initially with the local content increasing as resources and expertise become available. It is recommended that there should only be one channel in the initial stages. The report has apparently just been presented to the Ministers' Council and a final decision on the matter will be made in the near future. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Oct 80 p 1]

BRIEFS

PARTNERSHIP WITH JAPANESE COMPANY--The Nigeria National Petroleum Company (NNPC) has awarded a contract of ₦40m. for the construction of gas and power plants in Kaduna. The Control and Administration Manager of the Kaduna Oil Refinery Project, Mr. M. Sadao Yokoyama, said the Northern Nigeria Development Company, (NNDC) were partners in the project expected to be completed in 1983. A Japanese company, Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Limited, won the gas and power contract. They had constructed the ₦500m. Kaduna Oil Refinery which went into production last month on schedule. Mr. Yokoyama explained that the gas plant would produce high quality cooking gas from raw materials derived from the Kaduna Refinery depots while the power plant would provide electricity for the gas plant and a proposed detergent project which had been awarded to an American firm. The two projects would provide over 60,000 jobs when fully operational. Mr. Yokoyama said that a supervisory and maintenance school has been established at the Kaduna Refinery to train Nigerians who would take over the manning of the projects from the Japanese experts and technicians. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

PORT HARCOURT AIRPORT--The new international airport of Port Harcourt would go into operation on November 3, a release from the Nigeria Airways Headquarters, Ikeja announced. The flight schedule for the new airport, contained in the release, stated that there would be a regular international flight from Port Harcourt to London, on Mondays, Rome through Kano on Tuesdays, and London through Kano and Amsterdam on Wednesdays. According to the release, over 918,000 "revenue passengers" were airlifted from the total networks of the airline, in the first half of this year. This figure was more than 44 percent higher than the record for the same period last year which was 30 percent higher than the corresponding period in 1978. In the fourth quarter of 1979, 447,722 "revenue passengers" travelled on Nigeria Airways as against 344,488 in the same quarter in 1980, the airways said. The total air passengers for the period under review--January to June 1980--showed 918,645 "revenue passengers" airlifted, the Airways said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2085]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY OF SUDES-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE NOTED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 59, Sep 80 p 16

[Text] The government has finally decided to deal a very heavy blow to the SUDES [United Democratic Teachers Union of Senegal] which, as is well known, had ordered its members to disrupt the end of the school year in order to induce the government to take negotiations of their demands upon eight points more seriously.

The government, likening this position to political blackmail, simply took upon itself the responsibility of keeping SUDES elements away from the examination centers.

The strike against the examinations, ordered by SUDES precipitously, was a glaring mistake. It will have, as a principal result, the isolation of the SUDES at the domestic level for, while it is true that the parents of the pupils, even those of the Socialist Party had regarded the strike on 24 hours notice effected by the union sympathetically, the fact no less remains that the great majority of the Senegalese disapproved of the order to boycott the examinations. And that is understandable.

Thus the SUDES, having deliberately deprived itself of the objective support of the parents of pupils, the government was in good position to make its response and deal vital blows to the union. First, upon orders from the Ministry of National Education many strikers saw their salaries stopped during vacation. That was wholly illegal, for, being suspended, they had the right to day pay. But this point of law, raised by the union's lawyer, was quickly settled, the government admitting that the measure was only in readiness and not to be executed, that the victims would be recompensed... by its action of resending the orders.

Next it was the turn of the striking probationers whose precarious situation allows for dismissal for the slightest professional deficiency. Here, too, the SUDES directors blundered. They should have shielded them against dismissal by calling a formal strike. That was not done. And today the threat weighs more and more heavily.

In any event, a goodly number of teachers have already been dismissed and the decrees, already signed, should be in the process of publication.

We share the belief of observers that these somewhat draconian measures are not of the kind that will reduce tension. No doubt the basis for the government's also giving an overtly political coloration to its reaction is the overtly political nature of the step taken by the SUDES. One must have been born yesterday in order not to know that the SUDES, like the government, has political motivations in this strike.

The role being played in this struggle by the semi-clandestine opposition cannot be masked by the falsehood-laden communiques of the clandestine PAI [African Independence Party].

But, in spite of everything, the government has too great a responsibility to respond tit-for-tat to the blows of a political adversary. The minister of education himself stated to all who wanted to hear that he knows what it costs the government to train a teacher. For our part, we remain convinced that 50 percent of the teachers affected by the dismissal measures are not even aware of the underlying politics of the struggle they are waging in the name of a union ideal. It is for that reason that we still believe dialogue is possible.

11706

CSO: 4400

SPPF EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY DETAILED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Information has released further details of the next stage in its plan to implement the SPPF policy providing equal educational opportunities for all. The first stage was the provision of nine years of education for all children at primary level.

This reform of the secondary level of education which comes into force next year, aims at:

- Further equal opportunity for all children to continue their studies beyond the universal nine years of primary.

- A curriculum adapted to the socio-economic and political conditions of the country.

- Improving standards to enable more children to enter high-school or polytechnic.

- Doing away with the system which yearly turned out very young unskilled job seekers on the market.

Background

In a statement made yesterday, the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, traced the background to the reform, explained the opportunities opened to the P9 leavers as well as the new subjects that will be taught, the institution of a national examination and the merger of Regina Mundi Convent and Seychelles College schools.

He said:

“Since 5th June 1977, the Government of Seychelles has embarked on a very ambitious programme of education reforms, based on the fundamental principle of equality of opportunity for all.

“During the last three years every effort has been made to achieve this aim, culminating in 1980 in the zoning of all primary schools. Although this decision has been the subject of much criticism, the results of Government efforts to upgrade both the physical

and pedagogical facilities in all schools are becoming so obvious that most parents, particularly those whose children attended the two fee-paying schools, readily admit that their children are making as good progress as they were making previously, at either Regina Mundi or Seychelles College.

No complacency

Such achievements, however, do not call for complacency and Government will continue to improve facilities. Moreover, it is Government's view that the time has now come to examine more closely the secondary school system and to start implementing those reforms which are essential, if the principle of equality of opportunity is to apply at secondary level.

Previously more than 50% of the school population left at the end of P5 or P9 to join the ranks of the unemployed. It has now become clear that children leaving P9 are still relatively young and should have, if they so wish, the opportunity of pursuing their studies in one educational establishment or another so that they can be better equipped to earn their living.

Therefore, in 1981 various venues will be available to them.

Firstly, we have the National Youth Service (NYS) which will provide excellent opportunities for all the youths who wish to develop their practical or academic

potential to the fullest. Full details are available in the NYS brochure which has been given such wide circulation and publicity that there is little more to add to what has already been stated on so many occasions.

Alternatives

For those who do not wish to join the NYS, alternatives have been provided. Those F3 and P9 students who have the necessary aptitudes and academic ability may proceed with their studies either in F4 at Seychelles College or in one of the vocational schools.

In order to determine to which institutions the students are best suited, all students applying for entry to any one of these institutions will have to sit a selection examination. This is essential since only a limited number of places will be available in any one institution.

It must be remembered that this is not a departure from existing practice. Therefore in 1981, students will compete for the same number of places as in previous years, the only exception being the Maritime School which will now run a full time residential course for approximately 60 to 70 students.

Co-education

Similarly the number of places available in F4 will remain similar to that of 1980. However, with a view to providing a wider choice of subjects, more adapted and rele-

vant to the needs of the country and an atmosphere where boys and girls learn to mix, study and play together, the two schools, Regina Mundi and Seychelles College, will merge into one new school.

The obvious advantages of co-education are so well established that little needs to be said here. Moreover, co-education is already practised in all our Primary schools as well as at Form VI level. The proposed action is, therefore, only a rectification of an anomalous situation.

This course of action has now become all the more feasible since the implementation of the zoning policy has resulted in the phasing out of Forms II in both the College and Regina Mundi Convent schools. Consequently, there will be enough space at Seychelles College to accommodate the remaining Form IIIs, Form IVs and Form Vs from both schools. As already stated in the NYS brochure, after the two years at the end of Form V, all students will have to sit for the same National Examination which will be comparable in standard to the present 'O' level examination.

The content of the examination will be closely linked to the teaching programmes in both the NYS and the secondary school. An added advantage will be the wide variety of subjects available, including Marine Biology, Business Studies, Agriculture and Technical Drawing, etc.

Examinations

Examinations will be set and marked in Seychelles. However, all necessary measures will be taken to ensure recognition of certificates in overseas colleges where our students need to study and if need be, external examiners will sit on the Examining Panel.

It is obvious that the present system of 'O' level is no longer adapted to the specific needs of our country and the step we will be taking in two years time has already been taken by most developing countries.

Those students who reach the required standard in the National Examination will qualify for entry into the Sixth Form or in the proposed Polytechnic which will provide training at a much higher level than the present technical school. Some of the present professional institutions will form the nucleus of the polytechnic and many more technical departments will be instituted in order to provide high level training in all areas which are relevant to our needs.

The construction of the Polytechnic will start in 1981 and it is estimated that by 1982 some departments will be functional.

The Sixth Form will be accommodated in the building presently occupied by the Regina Mundi Convent school. Although at first it will be under the responsibility of the Principal, Seychelles College, a Deputy Head will be based on the premises to ensure the smooth and efficient running of the classes.

Advantages

The main advantages of the measures outlined are that

All those students who wish to further their education will have the opportunity of doing so and the NYS will be specially equipped to provide the necessary facilities for those students who are in need of special help to enable them to pursue a normal course of studies.

- Young children will no longer be turned out of school to become unskilled job-seekers at a very early age.

- Opportunities to achieve academic excellence will exist at the NYS, therefore students will no longer feel

that they are offered an inferior quality education unless they attend Seychelles College or Regina Mundi.

- Programmes in all institutions will be revised and adapted to the socio-economic and political realities of our fast developing country.

- Examinations will have direct relevance to courses followed rather than courses having to be geared to examinations which have little relevance to the needs of the country.

- Both courses and examinations will take into account our official language policy.

- Improved standards will enable more students to reach an academic level which should enable them either to go in for further studies in either the Sixth Form or the Polytechnic.

Therefore all those youths who are ambitious and highly motivated to do their best in order to play a meaningful role in the development of their country will have the opportunities available. It is for them to take these opportunities and make the most of them.

SUCCESS OF PIONEER DAY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first Pioneer Day held at Anse Aux Pins last Saturday for the Pioneers and Young Pioneers of the East Mahe region which comprises the districts of Plaisance, Les Mamelles down to Cascade and Anse Aux Pins was a complete success.

This was reaffirmed yesterday morning by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam, who has also announced the results of the various competitions organised for 343 children who took part.

In the Political Education Section, first was Cascade district followed by Plaisance with Les Mamelles in third position and Anse Aux Pins fourth.

For the traditional dances, Anse Aux Pins came out first, Plaisance second with Cascade and Les Mamelles in the third and fourth places, respectively.

The football competition was won by Les Mamelles with Plaisance second and Anse Aux Pins and Cascade sharing the third place. In netball, Anse Aux Pins came out top, followed by Les Mamelles and Cascade.

The districts that come out first in the different events will be represented at the National Pioneer Day to be held in future and a spokesman for the Department of Youth and Community Development said yesterday that more events would be included in other regional pioneers days.

The next region to have its Pioneer Day will be West Mahe which includes La Misere, Port Glaud, Grand Anse and the Anse Boileau districts. It is expected to be held at Grand Anse in 15 days time.

Mr Ralph Adam has also congratulated the Pioneers and Young Pioneers for taking part in the recent song contest in which the Cascade district came out first, followed by well known singer John Wirtz and Vincent Elizabeth.

He said that the winning song chosen by the children was a very good one, but this did not mean that it would necessarily become the National Song of the movement.

"It's true that we are looking for a National Pioneer Song but we need something special, a song that fully expresses the essence of the movement and its objectives." Mr Adam said "What we might have to do is follow the example of the jury that chose the National Anthem and pool expressions and ideas from all over the country to compose the Pioneer Song."

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

WORK AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA--A memorandum of an agreement has been signed for Australians to work in public service posts in Seychelles in cases where expertise is not available locally. The Australian Government will provide financial help so that Seychelles can recruit the necessary staff. Signing the agreement yesterday were Dr. Maxime Ferrari, Minister of Planning and Development, and Mr. P. Lavett, Australian High Commissioner to Seychelles. Two tax advisers have already been recruited under the scheme, which will help the implementation of the country's development programme and strengthen cooperation between the two nations. An Australian technical assistant is also helping with the Seychelles Government cattle project at Grand' Anse. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT PRAISES U.S. ATTITUDE ON RETURN FROM TRIP

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

President Siaka Stevens has praised the new attitude of the United States Administration to southern Africa, and said that Sierra Leone would strive for maximum relationship with the Carter Administration and government. The President was speaking at a reception on his return from the United States of America where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly as Chairman of the OAU and held discussions with President Carter.

The President said that he has learned from experience that no one can live in isolation. During his visit to Massachusetts, the President said that it became evident that personal rapport with people can produce more positive understanding in areas connected with advancement.

He said that he met a group of black Americans from the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, who were

anxious to establish contacts with Sierra Leoneans.

Referring to his address at the UN, the President said he was obliged to carry the message about the imbalance between the rich and the poor nations, and the remedial measures to such imbalance as seen by the developing countries.

The Head of State praised the new American Ambassador, Miss Theresa Ann Healy, for her help in organising his visit to Washington, and for making it so rewarding. In a jovial mood, the President spoke of the Sierra Leoneans who attempted to demonstrate against him while he was in America, describing them as outcasts and unpatrotic opportunists who were out-foxed during their so-called anti-government demonstrations.

He said that Government will soon make representation to the US Government on the status of such Sierra Leonean trouble-makers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

The Agricultural Society of Sierra Leone held its tenth annual conference in the Northern Province town of Makeni. A sixteen-point resolution was adopted by the society, which emphasised amongst other things the need for better prices for agricultural commodities as well as the need to strengthen the agricultural expansion service.

The society also resolved that there is a need to examine further the establishment of Chieftdom Plantations, something that has been called for time and time again by President Stevens, and the conflict that has been going on for decades between cattle and crop farmers, especially in the north, and for the inclusion of goats and sheep in one livestock package.

During the meeting a plea was made for a re-examination of the role of the Sierra Leone Produce

Marketing Board with a view to upgrading its service to the farming community, and for the transformation of the Pest Control Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry into a Crop Protection Department.

A review of the Crash Rice Programme, the creation of an Action Research Centre and the need to enhance the production of fish and shell fish protein, were also advocated by the conference.

Among the papers presented at the conference was one on the Work Oxen Project and the trials at present taking place, comparing the use of work oxen with hand and tractor operation.

The Agricultural Society of Nigeria was represented at the meeting by the General Secretary, Dr. Olu Ope, who also had discussions about the formation of an Organisation of West African Agricultural Societies.

NEWSPAPER PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED

London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093

[Text]

The price of newspapers in Sierra Leone has been increased by up to 100 per cent.

The first paper to raise its price was the *Daily Mail*, the government owned paper which is the oldest newspaper in the country. It went up from five cents to ten cents. Next to follow was the independent *Tablet*, which, citing the increase and general inflation, raised its price from ten to fifteen cents.

The latest paper to increase its price is the *Sunday We Yone* and *Midweek We Yone*, both owned by the APC Party, which has gone up by five cents to fifteen cents. In a front page piece justifying the increase the Editor said that after months of resisting the pressure of escalating cost of newsprint, to keep the price of the two newspapers at ten cents, even at a loss, the experience of recent weeks have forced the paper to cut production to one edition a week. In view of the fact that the price of newsprint has gone up again, he

has been compelled by sheer force of circumstance to bow to the inevitable, and raise the price to fifteen cents. He ends up by saying, "Let us all endure together what is absolutely beyond our control."

The *Daily Mail*, in a recent editorial also called attention to the large increase in the price of newsprint in the country saying that in 1974 a ream of newsprint was sold at between Le3.75 and Le5.00. Today it sells for Le16 or more while bonded paper has gone up from Le22 to Le40. The paper comments that the situation means a writing on the wall for Sierra Leone newspapers and the printing industry in general, unless the government steps in to help as it has done over the question of textbooks.

As if to emphasise the gravity of the situation, the edition of the paper that day was printed on orange (front and back pages), pink (second and last page) and light blue (inside pages).

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS CUBA--The Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdulai Conteh, has paid an official visit to Cuba, which is currently chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (of some 95 countries). Topics discussed included the Non-Aligned Ministerial conference in Delhi next February. Dr. Conteh paid his visit in two roles, as Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone and as Foreign Minister of the country presently holding the chairmanship of the Organisation for African Unity. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 20 Oct 80 p 2093]

CSO: 4420

WSLF CLAIMS ETHIOPIA IS MAIN SOURCE OF WEAPONS

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 15 Oct 80 p 3

(Article by Munir Muhammad)

(Excerpts) JEDDAH, Oct. 14 — An official of the Western Somali Liberation Front thanked the Kingdom for its aid to the Western Somali people through international and regional humanitarian organizations.

Abdushakur Sheikh Ibrahim, WSLF envoy to the Middle East and editor of *DANAAB* the front's weekly bulletin, also appealed to friendly and brotherly countries to increase their assistance to Western Somali refugees and the front.

"Saudi Arabia is one the leading Arab and Islamic countries supporting the people of Western Somalia financially and morally," he said. Appreciating the Kingdom's role, the WSLF is seeking to open offices in Saudi Arabia. "We hope to be allowed to open offices here soon," Ibrahim added.

The WSLF now controls about 70 per cent of Western Somalia that comprises Harar, Bale, Arusi and part of Sedamo. These areas are claimed by Ethiopia as some of its 14 provinces. Over 90 per cent of the guerrilla-controlled area is rural areas.

Ethiopia has mobilized more than 200,000 soldiers to fight the WSLF and other guerrillas battling for self-determination. "They exceed the number of our fighters," Ibrahim said, "but most of them were what they call militia, peasants taken into the army by force and handed machine guns without adequate training."

The WSLF will change its tactics to wage an urban guerrilla warfare. "We will carry out commando operations inside Ethiopian territories, including the capital Addis Ababa," Ibrahim said. The front has long before planned a long-term war against the occupiers.

The main arms source of the guerrillas is Ethiopia itself. The arms and ammunition they capture from Ethiopians during battles

form a portion of their armament. "But most of arms are bought from the Cubans in the Ethiopian army," Ibrahim said. Through WSLF men in the cities, a carton of cigarettes brings a few machineguns and a box of ammunition.

The Cubans and Ethiopian army have a shortage of supplies, according to Ibrahim. "For a few Birrs (Ethiopian currency — Birr equals about (SR)) we can have several guns and ammunition," he said.

Soviet officers are training 45,000 multinational force to intervene quickly in case of pro-Soviet coups in the region's countries. They are being trained at the Debre Zeit air base in northern Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union is strengthening its presence in East Africa. In addition to the military invasion, the Soviets are undergoing cultural and ideological brain-washing. A long-term plan to educate children on the Communist ideology has been adopted.

Kindergartens are being opened in several parts of the country and are operated by East German nurses. Children and infants are taken away from their parents by force. "There are more than 30 suffering mothers in refugee camps in Somalia now whose children were taken away and placed at the kindergartens. The infants were of about 40 days old," Ibrahim said.

Mosques and churches are being demolished, or re-opened as Communist youth education centers. Copies of the holy Koran were burned in public, and ulema were killed also in public.

During their battles with the Ethiopian army, the WSLF fighters have taken many

Cuban, South Yemeni and some Soviet prisoners. The Yemenis were released after pleading that they were forced to fight by their government. They asked to be sent to an Arab country. "We contacted a country and it allowed them to enter," Ibrahim said, declining to mention the country's name.

The Cubans are living in the frontline camps in Western Somalia. "A lieutenant of the Cuban army, Orlando Carlos, asked by a reporter why he had come to Ethiopia, 'I was ordered by the Cuban Communist Party to help the Ethiopian revolution and fight against a certain 'Nabiyu Saudi', he replied," Ibrahim said.

CSO: 4420

STRATEGIC ITEMS LEAD SHARP INCREASE IN IMPORTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Elizabeth Rouse]

[Text] IMPORTS of strategic goods — presumed to include arms and oil — have rocketed this year and have made a marked impact on South Africa's balance of payments.

The value of strategic goods imports are found under the Customs and Excise Department's "other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments" imports category and it must be emphasized that these figures give an approximate account of strategic imports.

Strategic imports led the import boom, which really got underway in April this year. Goods in this category were worth R3 845-million in the eight months to August.

But as the economic upswing has quickened, capital goods imports are now expected to rise at a faster rate, say economists.

Defence and industrial needs have escalated so fast this year that they are mainly responsible for the rise in South Africa's imports to a record R3 585-million in the second quarter of the year, reducing South Africa's surplus on balance of payments to R160-million from R3 000-million at the end of 1979, according to Reserve Bank June quarter bulletin figures.

The department's figures show that, on a quarter-to-quarter basis, unclassified imports soared by 70% in the June quarter to R1 176-million from R692-million in the March quarter, far outstripping a 16.8% increase in machinery and electrical equipment imports to R837-million from almost R717-million.

The big spurt came in April when the value of unclassified imports climbed by 56% from the March level to almost R1 073-million, showing a 60.5% rise on imports of almost R663-million in the same time in 1979.

At that stage machinery imports were up 25.6% at R273-million from R219-million in the first four months of 1979, reflecting the first burst in capital goods imports as industrial expansion got going.

The May on April increase in unclassified imports was again impressive at 40.6% to R1 606-million, showing a 122% jump on R723-million in the first five months of 1979.

By comparison, the machinery imports' monthly rise was 30% to R1 284-million, a 40.7% increase on almost R900-million in the first five months of 1979.

Month-on-month unclassified import growth slowed down to 16.4% in June, but at R1 868-million was up a massive 110%

from R880-million in the first six months of 1979.

Machinery imports trailed with a 22.7% increase to R1 583-million showing a 43.4% rise on R1 033-million in the first six months of last year.

By July the strategic tempo geared up again and unclassified goods imports were up 26% to R2 393-million, a 139.4% jump on almost R1 000-million imported in this category in the first seven months of 1979.

In August unclassified imports rose at a slower rate of 19% to R2 848-million, but the increase on the first eight months of 1979's imports of R1 294-million was still an impressive 121.5%.

Machinery imports moved almost in line with unclassified goods in August, showing an 18.4% rise to R2 348-million and a 54.4% advance on R1 457-million's worth of machinery coming into South Africa in the first eight months of last year.

Economists believe that the surge in strategic imports earlier this year was a one-time phenomenon (at least for this year) and that accelerating capital goods imports will push South Africa's current account into a deficit of just over R1 000-million.

Naturally, that calculation does not take gold earnings into account, which assure the country's economic health.

TRADE FIGURES SHOW INCREASED FAVORABLE BALANCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA had a favourable trade balance of R4 580,5-million in the first nine months of this year compared to R3 750,4-million in the corresponding period last year, according to a preliminary statement of trade statistics released in Pretoria yesterday by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

Import during January to September this year amounted to R10 364,5-million free on board (FOB) compared with R6 739,3-million in the same period last year, while exports (also FOB) totalled R14 955,0-million as against R10 485,7-million during January to September, 1979.

The import and export figures reflected in the statement had been adjusted largely to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

Figures relating to the physical movement of gold bullion, oil imports and imports of defence equipment are included in the trade statistics.

Imports from Africa increased from R168,4-million to R217,7-million and exports to African countries from R520,9-million to R546,9-million.

Imports from Europe increased from R3 965,4-million to R4 100,6-million and exports to Europe from

R3 622,7-million to R3 867,1-million.

Imports from America increased from R1 053,7-million to R1 533,5-million and exports to America from R1 397,5-million to R1 537,1-million.

Imports from Asia increased from R524,6-million to R1 279-million and exports to Asia from R1 217,7-million to R1 429-million.

Imports from Oceania increased from R55,9-million to R72,4-million and exports to Oceania from R57,4 million to R70,9-million.

Imports of other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments increased from R1 581,3-million to R3 101,3-million and exports in this respect from R3 644,5-million to R7 324,4-million.

Exports of ships' and aircraft stores increased from R34-million to R37-million. — Sapa.

ATTEMPTS BY NEIGHBOR STATES AT 'COUNTER CONSTELLATION' DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] THE attempt by seven Southern African states to stem the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa should be seen as part of their bid to establish a "counter-constellation" of states, Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Geldenhuys was commenting on the announcement in Lusaka by the Zambian Minister of Labour, Mr Joshua Lumina, of a decision by seven black-ruled states to set up a joint labour commission to end the export of labourers by their countries to South Africa.

The decision was taken at a recent meeting in Swaziland by representatives of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last five of these are substantial exporters of labour to South Africa.

Describing the export of labourers to South Africa by these states as an issue of symbolic importance, Dr Geldenhuys said: "They simply could not ignore it. But to set up a committee to end migrant labour does not mean that they will succeed."

Since the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, committed himself to the establishment of a Pretoria-centred constellation of states, black-ruled Southern African states have held three major conferences at which ways and means of lessening

their economic dependence on South Africa have been discussed.

The conferences were held at Arusha in Tanzania, Lusaka, and, most recently, Salisbury. The Swaziland conference seems to have been a smaller affair, but may be significant as a pointer to a new field of activity in the bid to lessen economic dependence on Pretoria.

The first three conferences seem to have concentrated more directly on diminishing trade ties with South Africa and building an alternative African-controlled network of communications.

Zambia and Angola excepted, the member states of the new labour commission have been dependent on South Africa as a provider of work for thousands of their citizens. As underdeveloped regions, they have been characterised by large-scale unemployment and under-employment.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, which recruits migrant workers from neighbouring countries, yesterday put the proportion of foreign migrant workers on South African mines at 42% (of 470 000 workers).

The mines are the chief but not the only employers of foreign blacks. In June 1978 there were more than 277 000 foreign black workers in South Africa, of whom more than 258 000 were on the mines.

NEW SADF CHIEF, VILJOEN, DISCUSSES ROLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 80 p 11

[Text]

GENERAL Constand Viljoen, new Chief of the South African Defence Force, yesterday pledged to keep party politics out of the SADF at an informal press conference in Pretoria.

He said that like his immediate predecessor, General Magnus Malan, he would "adhere to the traditional attitude -- that the Defence Force is not there to further any political party."

He noted that the Defence Force was subject to the decisions of the Minister of Defence and had to carry out government policy decisions, and sometimes it was difficult to draw a complete distinction between politics and national interests, "but my attitude will always be to refrain from party politics."

The lean, grey-haired former paratrooper was addressing military correspondents for the first time as South Africa's senior military officer.

General Viljoen said he believed the SADF "belongs to all of us. It serves all the language groups and nations of the country. We are all share-holders in this organization."

He saw his primary task as "trying to obtain maximum efficiency... for us in the Defence Force, it's a matter of pride."

He invited the media to be "honest" with him and to bring problems and suggestions to his notice where they would be dealt with through the normal channels.

"I will always act in what I see as the best interests of the Defence Force. I shall strive after preparedness. I shall try to see that all populations and all ethnic groups participate in defence. I see the threat against South Africa as aimed at us all."

He said he saw the threat in SWA/Namibia as one of "communism-Marxism" pointing out that the South African Government had decided that the people of SWA/Namibia must decide on their own form of government "which would of course result in a black-dominated government."

"I believe the population there overwhelmingly does not support communism-Marxism, and I think that such support as Swapo has is mostly the result of intimidation. I believe we in South Africa are honour-bound towards the population of SWA/Namibia because we told them we would let them choose their own government."

"Finally, the security of SWA/Namibia is very closely connected with that of South Africa."

General Viljoen said "external operations" would continue if they became necessary.

One of the correspondents said many of his readers had complained that the same people were being called up for long periods of service while others were not being called up at all.

General Viljoen said the Defence Force was investigating this matter, adding: "Full equal treatment is impossible. But we can improve on the situation."

He said a movement had started to remove excess national servicemen who had been "accumulating" in various headquarters, adding "this is one of the matters I will definitely take up".

On pay tangles, he said: "I am just as dissatisfied about it as you are." He added, however, that the SADF had encountered "great problems" resulting in part from the fact that pay was controlled by a central computer but had to have a decentralized administration.

He said his own son, who was a serving soldier, had also had to contend with problems caused largely by the fact that he had moved several times from one military area to another.

General Viljoen commented: "We are nomadic troops... I think the process is improving fast, and every month a report on the situation has to be made to the Supreme Command."

Asked about further racial integration in the Defence Force, he said: "As I said earlier, I have in mind greater involvement of all groups in the Defence Force and I am not satisfied at this stage, and we will certainly use other groups in the Defence Force."

SLABBERT PLEDGES PFP COOPERATION IF BOTHA NEGOTIATES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] THE Transvaal Progressive Federal Party congress unanimously accepted a resolution over the weekend in which the Transvaal branch of the party "refuse to accept the principle of a President's Council as proposed until such time as Blacks are properly represented on the Council", reports JAAP THERON.

But in a carefully worded speech, the Opposition leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, made what he called "a sincere offer to the Prime Minister", saying that his Party would consider assisting with constitutional matters.

Dr Slabbert said, "If, on constitutional matters, he (the Prime Minister) demonstrates a clear desire to negotiate with the leaders of all the different groups in our country, I personally will go out of my way to see to it that my party assists in every possible manner to ensure that such negotiations are successful."

PFP supporters who are of the opinion that the Party was making an ass of itself by refusing to take part in the President's Council, interpreted Dr Slabbert's offer to the Premier as "the opening of a back door, should the PFP's refusal to participate backfire."

Dr Slabbert said the role of an effective and relevant White opposition in South

Africa was to tell the White what he has to know and not what he wants to hear.

"The minimum we must tell the voter is simply this: A just and peaceful future depends on a constitution negotiated and supported by representatives of all the groups in this land and that a constitution must allow for full citizenship, irrespective of race, with no domination of one group over another."

Boycotters

Dr Slabbert rejected Government members' "accusations" that the PFP was a Party of boycotters because it did not want to take part in a President's Council on which Blacks were not represented.

He said the intensity of the attack on the PFP by the Government was the best testimony that the PFP was doing its job. "Their aggression against us is out of all proportion to our numerical strength, which simply says one thing and that is that we raise issues and fight for causes which lie in the mainstream of South African politics and cut right across the Black-White divide," Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert strongly repudiated that "personalities in the PFP who enjoy great support and loyalty and who feel strongly for what they stand for," were waging personal vendettas against each other.

WRP DEBATES STAND ON PRIMITIVE COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 80 p 10

[Text]

Political Staff

DURBAN — An attempt to force the New Republic Party to withdraw from the President's Council if blacks were not appointed to the body within a reasonable time was defeated at the party's Durban congress at the weekend.

Even a hard-line amendment by the party's leader, Mr Victor Raw, to withdraw the NRP from the President's Council if blacks were not included in some way in negotiating the constitutional future of South Africa within a reasonable time was rejected by the congress.

Mr Cliff Matthee, MPC for Durban Central, made the initial attempt calling for an amendment to a resolution asking the congress to urge its members on the council to use every opportunity to bring about genuine negotiation among all population groups.

Mr Matthee asked the congress to accept an amendment stipulating that the NRP should withdraw its support of the council if blacks were not included within a reasonable time of "about a year or even 15 or 18 months".

The amendment met with immediate reaction and condemnation from congress delegates at which stage Mr Raw intervened.

He told the congress that membership of the President's Council should not be seen as the only route by which blacks could be involved in negotiations on a future constitution.

He asked Mr Matthee to accept a watered-down version that would not refer directly to the President's Council leaving the way open for blacks to be included in negotiations through other mechanisms.

Delegates, however, felt that the party should not be restricted in any manner and rejected Mr Raw's amendment by almost 200 votes to 16.

Later, in his final speech, Mr Raw said that the defeat of the motion could not be interpreted as being a difference in the party.

The party remained committed to involving blacks in negotiations.

"I felt the initial amendment would bind the party too far. The congress has gone further and said why bind it at all."

Earlier during the congress a resolution proposed by Mr Bill Sutton MP who has been appointed to the President's Council, asking the party to endorse the policy of the NRP to serve on the council was unanimously endorsed by delegates.

DE KLERK DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF NP SPLIT OVER POLITICS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — Right-wingers would break with the National Party over the establishment of one parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians who would form a confederation with homeland and urban blacks, a Nationalist editor predicted yesterday.

But the editor, Dr Willem de Klerk, said he still believed that the overwhelming majority of Afrikaner Nationalists would follow Mr P W Botha and accept such a policy.

Assessing the possibilities of a split in Nationalist ranks, Dr de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, said in his weekly column for Rapport that future unity would depend on the degree of acceptability of four policy developments.

Joint decisions

- The establishment of one parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians who would sit in separate chambers but would take "joint decisions on virtually everything that affects the Republic"

- The linking of the various black homelands — including urban blacks who would also constitute a "state" — in a confederation together with the white-coloured-Indian Republic.

There will have to be a confederal council in which certain joint decisions will be

taken and referred for approval to each sovereign state," he said.

- Legislation enforcing separation will be reduced "to a few essentials"

- Joint local government management in decentralized areas will increase.

In his speculation on the future direction of Nationalist policy, Dr de Klerk followed the line taken by the Nasionale Pers group of newspapers which closely reflect the views of the Prime Minister.

Nasionale Pers newspapers, Beeld and the Burger, suggested recently that the President's Council could pave the way for the development of a white-coloured-Indian parliament linked with black "states" in a confederation.

Dr de Klerk said communities would still maintain their right to self-determination and certain brakes and counter-balances would be used to prevent domination by one group over another.

He argued that while it was desirable to maintain unity among Afrikaners, unity should not be regarded as a "sacred cow".

Afrikanerdom

On the other hand, decisions on alternatives facing Afrikanerdom could not be postponed for too long. Already, there were groups which would not be able to identify with the new policy direction.

"The HNP and the Mulder group — according to reports this week — are moving closer together and they will definitely draw further NP members," he said.

But Dr de Klerk argued that as the government introduced its new policy direction "we will have to move heaven and earth to avoid a split," which would only serve to reduce Nationalist negotiating power.

Nationalists, he said, should debate their differences rather than shout at each other from the ranks of splinter parties.

He believed, however, that in the end the overwhelming majority of Nationalists would follow the NP.

MATANZIMA CHARGES COMMUNISTS PLANNED EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] **COFIMVABA** — Black education in South Africa had been destroyed by the activities of the communists who had resolved to infiltrate among South African Blacks, the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said at Cofimvaba at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was the main speaker at the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Daliwonga High School.

The occasion was attended by a number of Cabinet Ministers and secretaries of departments. The Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department, Mr M Lujabe, gave a brief history of the school. Mr Lujabe was the first principal of the school from 1960 to 1967.

Chief Matanzima referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper which reported that South African draft-dodgers were recruited by agents of the South African Communist Party.

He said the report explained how young South African Blacks who arrived in Britain were lectured, drawn into the anti-South African organisations and made part of an international network that had em-

bered on undermining the morale of the people of South Africa.

"I am giving you this report in order that you should evaluate whatever teachings you receive from strangers purporting to be acting in your interests.

"Whoever comes forward to tell you to boycott classes is your potential enemy and my advice is, ostracise him, because his intention is to destroy your future career.

"All the people who leave this country with sinister intentions never return. You are advised to carry on with your studies, qualify in senior secondary education and proceed to university.

"It is only after university education that you can consider the socio-political life of our country as a free and independent nation.

Transkei is our country — we have nowhere to go to. We build its economy, education and its social institutions. We are looking forward to you young men and women to take over from where we shall leave and make your valuable contribution," Chief Matanzima said.

He congratulated the students in high schools in western Transkei for taking it upon themselves to repulse the intruders who wanted to influence them to join the schools boycotts. — Sapa.

MATANZIMA ATTACKS INDEPENDENT Ciskei PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] BUTTERWORTH — The question of independence for the Ciskei, as a separate entity from Transkei, was so absurd that it could not go unchallenged, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said at Butterworth at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima said at the fourth anniversary independence celebrations if the Government of South Africa proceeded with Ciskei's independence it would be presumed that it had departed from the spirit of the Promotion of Self-government Act No 46 of 1959.

The Act set out clearly that "the Bantu population shall for the purpose of this Act consist of the following national units: the North Sotho unit, the South Sotho unit, the Swazi unit, the Tsonga unit, the Tswana unit, the Venda unit, the Xhosa unit and the Zulu unit."

He said the first Commissioner-General of the Xhosa unit, Mr Hans Abraham, had his jurisdiction extended over both Ciskei and Transkei.

Historical ties

"Transkei and Ciskei, by means of historical ties and cultural ties, share a common destiny. The two countries need to unite and fight the political-social-economic problems afflicting our part of the African continent," Chief Matanzima said.

He said he wished to advise the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, that there was only one type of independence. — Sapa.

SEBE EXPLAINS POSITION ON CISKEI INDEPENDENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] POLITICIANS of many countries were ill informed about the policies of the national states within South Africa and leaders of these states were written off as puppets of the South African Government, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said yesterday.

Speaking to political and economic figures in Paris, Chief Sebe said it was believed alternatively, that the power vested in These Black leaders was so rigidly controlled that they were not in a position to exercise any influence on overall policies.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskei's present constitutional status as a self-governing territory within the Republic of South Africa was similar to the status granted to former French and British colonies in Africa prior to independence.

"We have made no bones about the fact that we don't fully support the policies of apartheid of the South African Government, but that we are co-operating within those policies because they

have created a platform in the South African political arena from which we can legally and fearlessly voice the feelings of our people in an effort to achieve more just political dispensation by peaceful means.

"Today, I and my colleagues in the other national states can claim that we have achieved significant success in our efforts to bring about

change in White political attitudes in South Africa."

Change of attitude could be attributed directly to the national states' leaders or to the fact that they had highlighted certain inequalities in the system which had become the focus of world opinion and pressures.

The policy of the South African government was aimed ultimately at bringing the national states to the point of independence.

"My government has never

been satisfied with the blueprint in terms of which such independence was being offered to us" Chief Sebe said.

In order to clarify certain areas of obscurity concerning independence, his government had appointed the Quail Commission. When the commission had tabled its report, the Ciskeian Cabinet had attempted to marry the contents of the report to what it saw as being the aspirations of the Ciskei nation.

The "marriage" had produced a document called "Ciskei's independence within the Republic of South Africa" and that had been presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on February 22 this year.

In the document the Ciskei Government had demanded that "all land which traditionally belongs to our forefathers be returned to our people".

He said the document had stated that the Ciskei would request independence provided the South African Government agreed to enter into

a confederal agreement concomitantly with the attainment of independence.

"The Ciskei would not opt for independence if opting implies that the residents of a future independent Ciskei would lose all their rights to their country — South Africa.

"The South African Government has only committed itself on one important issue in this package so far. It has agreed to enter into a confederal agreement.

"The delay on others does not surprise me when one considers that the proposals are a substantial departure from that Government's current blueprint for indepen-

dence. I am, however, optimistic that in the changing political climate in our country, the other issues will soon be settled," Chief Sebe said.

In the event of the SA Government sanctioning those changes, he would put the proposal to the Ciskeians for their acceptance or refusal in a nationwide referendum.

He did not have any objection to such a referendum being supervised by an international body.

"The means we have adopted to achieve this situation have been both democratic and constitutional, but such are the standards of the modern world that there already appears to be doubt as to whether recognition will be given to the new state of Ciskei if it comes into being.

— Sapa.

CISKEI UNABLE TO COPE WITH VOLUME OF RESETTLED PERSONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Hundreds of thousands of people in the Ciskei are facing insurmountable problems — and the public is either unaware of it or unconcerned.

The Ciskei Government is battling against huge odds to accommodate the massive influx of people in "resettlement" camps at Oxtou, Thornhill, Zweledinga, Kama's Kraal and dozens of other Ciskei areas.

Ntabatumba for instance once accommodated 17 white farming families in reasonable comfort. The area was then planned for three chiefs and their people from the Herschel district after that region had been included into Transkei. Now it has to support 50 000 people from all over South Africa.

The Ciskei Government feels whites in the region should become more involved in assisting with the problem. It just does not have the finance to cope.

Irrigation and other agricultural schemes to bring fertility back to a barren land now also ravaged by drought, are exorbitantly expensive and benefit only a small portion of the population.

Industrial development has provided only few jobs limited to the growth points of Dimbaza, Middledrift and Whittlesea.

And everytime the Ciskei Government is able to accommodate some hundred people, thousands more follow from South Africa and Transkei.

It is this constant stream of people moving into the Ciskei, some voluntarily, some kicked off farms in South Africa or forced by law, that constitutes the vicious circle.

The Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Gary Godden, discounts criticism that the Ciskei Government is not doing enough.

"The Ciskei is doing what it can within its limited means to create permanent settlements for these people."

"In both the Ntabatumba and Zweledinga communities, plans are being implemented for the construction of dams, reticulation of water, development of irrigation, layout of residential settlements and building of clinics and schools. Mobile clinics visit the areas and school feeding schemes have are underway."

"In fact, in the current financial year, some R3 700 000 will be spent on the Ntabatumba and Zweledinga rehabilitation schemes."

"It is totally incorrect to create the impression that the Ciskei Government is not concerned about the plight of these people."

Mr Godden says the white community in the region should become far more involved.

"The public, for example, has failed to show any appreciative concern for the difficulties now resulting from the drought."

"In all, some half a dozen donations have been received out of the entire community..."

Mr Godden says the resettlement camps are also South Africa's responsibility.

Says Chief L. W. Maqoma, Minister of the Interior: "Resettlements are really a South African exercise."

Chief Maqoma made it clear the Ciskei was not prepared to inherit this problem with independence.

"We have stated as a clear condition that South Africa must look after these people before independence," he said.

FARMERS CONTINUING TO ABANDON BORDER AREAS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 80 p 3

(Text) Organised agriculture is extremely alarmed at the number of farmers abandoning their land in South Africa's crucial border areas.

Worst hit are those areas in the Transvaal bordering on Zimbabwe and Botswana where cattle ranching is the main activity.

With about 4 000 Transvaal bushveld farms vacated by white farmers, the Government has so far this year helped only 28 new farmers establish themselves in the bushveld.

While this is a step in the right direction, says South African Agricultural Union economist Servaas de Kock, much more needs to be done by the State to combat the problem.

"The problem will have to be given greater priority. Planning and co-ordination of practical steps will have to be taken on a multi-disciplinary basis and the State will have to take the lead in this process."

He said urgent attention should be given to the following:

- Incentives to establish white managers on viable farming units where the owners are absent.
- Maintaining essential services in remote areas such as transport, schools and community services even if they are not economically justifiable.
- Restoration of profitability in agriculture.
- Ensuring continuation of production by making it easier for a father to hand over his enterprise to a son.

CSO: 4420

COST OF LIVING INDEX STEADYING, EXCEPT FOR MEAT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text] **APART** from soaring meat prices, the rate of inflation shown in the consumer price index dropped for the second consecutive month in August, the S A Federated Chamber of Industries disclosed yesterday.

The FCI's intelligence and research unit said food prices had firmed at 15.7 in real terms in August mainly as a result of the 25 percent increase in the cost of meat, if compared with August last year.

Other commodities had gone up 12 percent if compared with the same month last year, but this had notably been below rises of 15 percent in both May and June this year.

A deceleration in the rate of increase in the cost of services had also been observed — from 12.3 percent in July to 10.5 percent in August.

The levelling off of the inflation rate was particularly evident since mid-year, declining from 14.6 percent in June to 12.2 percent in July and further to 11.9 percent in August.

"If this tendency continues well into the second half of this year, inflationary

fears propagated earlier will be kept in check," the FCI said.

While the cost of living index levelled off materially

for the higher and middle-income groups, the lower-income group did not follow the same pattern as a result of the higher proportion of food in the "basket of commodities" noted for this group.

Meanwhile, the Government is expected to implement tighter control on consumer credit which will curtail the spending spree.

Dr Bob de Jong, outgoing Governor of the Reserve Bank, has hinted that spend-

ing will have to be reduced if demand inflation is to be avoided.

Dr Braam van Staden, the Reserve Bank's Deputy-Governor designate, reportedly said South Africa was getting closer to the stage where demand would exceed supply — in spite of the door for imports being left wide open to relieve the pressure.

The Government would also keep a tight grip on the money supply, he said.

KOORNHOF MEETS WITH HOMELAND LEADERS

Quality of Life Discussed

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof met homeland leaders here yesterday to discuss steps towards improving the quality of life in the homelands.

The meeting, here yesterday morning, follows the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha's, initiative on the constellation of states earlier this year and the ensuing meetings.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, who spoke on behalf of the homeland leaders, said they had had "creative talks" divorced from constitutional matters and discrimination but which aimed at improving the quality of the people's life.

The issues discussed, he said, were aimed at:

- Organizing the black states into recognized economic units
- Forming a development bank to help people to utilize their abilities in their effort towards improving their quality of life.
- Promoting small industries in which the private sector would be interested.

Professor Ntsanwisi said the main idea was to eradicate poverty, deprivation and disease and the discussions had been worth the effort.

"Things we discussed augur well for the future," he said.

He said the issues discussed would be discussed at the next parliamentary session.

Dr Koornhof said further discussions would follow in December. Consultations with the Prime Minister would also follow.

Follow Up to Meeting

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

GOVERNMENT representatives of South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, as well as observers from South West Africa, met in Pretoria yesterday to discuss mutual economic co-operation.

According to a joint statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, the meeting was a follow-up to the summit meeting of heads of government on July 23 this year initiated by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. — Sapa.

NEW AMMONIUM NITRATE PLANT PLANNED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 32

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text] NATIONAL Process Industries (NPI) is to build a new ammonium nitrate plant in South Africa at a capital cost of at least R25-million.

The plant will produce some 9 000 to 12 000 tons of ammonium nitrate a month, consuming an annual 30 000 to 40 000 tons of ammonia.

This was disclosed this week by Oliver Hill, managing director of NPI.

Detailed plans are still being evaluated, but a decision to build the plant has been taken.

If on stream within the next three to four years, this output will augment massive new production of ammonia and its by-products by major chemical producers including Sasol and, possibly, Fedmin.

Future developments in the ammonia industry are to be discussed by Mr Hill at a major conference on the chemical industry to be held in Johannesburg on October 21.

Mr Hill calculates annual supplies to the South African market from local sources currently total about 735 000 tons, comprising 500 000 tons from AECI, 80 000 tons from Sasol, 100 000 tons from Fedmin, about 20 000 tons produced indirectly by Iacor, and 35 000 manufactured from imported solid nitrogen.

Imports will total about 70 000 tons.

Much of this is derived from NPI's 100 000 ton-year plant in Swaziland, which also markets 30 000 tons to Zimbabwe.

At full output, Sasol 2 will nominally produce 110 000 tons of ammonia and a further similar amount will eventually be produced by Sasol 3.

Even if Fedmin commissions a major new ammonia plant it is evaluating, likely to cost at least R400-million, Mr Hill still sees no prospect of imports ever becoming unnecessary.

He forecasts annual growth in demand of no less than 10% compounded.

"Import demand may round off in 1981 and 1982 when Sasol 2 builds up but after that it will take off again."

The current value of the local ammonia market is estimated at R25-million and forecast to reach R45-million within a few years.

COMPUTER NETWORK FOR LABOR INFORMATION UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text] THE Government is continually seeking improvement regarding Black labour and is considering the introduction of a computer network to control it although no definite decisions have been taken yet.

But, she said, the system might have some important benefits for Black people. It could introduce a degree of labour control which she doubted existed anywhere.

This was confirmed yesterday by a department spokesman who said the aim was to achieve greater efficiency in this regard.

Computers in all areas now controlled by the main administration boards, linked to each other and to a central computer in Pretoria will enable the Government to combat unemployment by providing instant information on where jobs are and where workers can do the jobs.

A report says this would enable the boards to have access to much personal information about any person within their areas of jurisdiction.

It says that such a system could benefit Blacks in a number of ways such as getting jobs anywhere with a minimum of delay.

Meanwhile, Mrs Helen Suman, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Black affairs said the introduction of such a system could lead to South Africa becoming a bureaucratic state "which will make the pass system seem like child's play".

VISITORS TO ISRAEL SEE LESSONS FOR NAMIBIA, BORDER DEFENSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Excerpts] **THE** inability of the United Nations forces in Lebanon to control an armed terrorist presence in the area under their jurisdiction has serious implications for South Africa and South West Africa.

This is the view of Dr Harold Serebro, leader of the South African President's mission to Israel which returned to South Africa last week.

The mission, made up of leading business executives, professional men and farmers from all parts of the country, spent two weeks in Israel meeting with leading Israeli politicians and military personnel, including Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, General Moshe Dayan and Mr Nathanael Lorch, the general secretary of the Knesset (Parliament).

The South African mission was taken on a visit into southern Lebanon through the "Good Fence" after signing indemnity forms releasing the Israeli Government from responsibility in the event of their being attacked.

Incapable

The South African party was told by a top Israeli military official that, despite

UN forces in the area, they seem unable to maintain law and order and keep the peace.

'Good Fence'

The trip into Lebanon had made a deep impression on the South Africans, especially in the light of the fact that the Israelis manage to maintain the "Good Fence" at the border town of Metulla, despite the conflict.

Some 500 Lebanese cross the "Good Fence" every day to receive medical attention in Israel and to carry on trade. Large numbers also cross into Israel every day to work.

"The situation in southern Lebanon immediately made us think of our own situation in South West Africa," Dr Serebro said.

"The United Nations is proposing to set up a peacekeeping force in South West Africa, yet the Lebanese situation shows that they are unable to control large numbers of armed terrorists who operate from within their areas of control. There is no way they can guarantee that armed incursions into the surrounding areas, both those under their control and those adjacent to it, will not occur.

"What makes it worse is that the United Nations has recognised the PLO and allowed Arafat to address the

UN — and the United Nations is also known to be pro-Swapo," he added.

The South Africans were also taken to a secret Israeli Air Force base and were given a demonstration of the F-16 fighter bombers.

The need to have highly sophisticated aircraft manned and maintained by highly trained personnel was evident from the fact that the air base was, in terms of modern warfare, only two minutes from both the Lebanese and Syrian borders and four minutes from the Egyptian border.

"The level of preparedness we saw at the base, and the calibre of the Israeli pilots — their commitment and understanding of their duty — indicates why the Israeli Air Force is probably one of the best in the world," Dr Serebro said.

A visit to a border settlement also impressed on the South Africans the need to establish similar settlements in this country.

"We visited a moshav made up entirely of South African immigrants. The area they live in is populated by 300 Jewish families and more than 45 000 Arabs," Dr Serebro said.

"The people who live in these vulnerable border areas provide a vital line of defence in the protection of their country. The same could be done here. It should be seen as an urgent priority to build towns, encourage agriculture and industry and financially assist people who are prepared to settle in our own border areas."

POLL OF TELEVISION VIEWERS CRITICIZED AS TARGETING JEWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] THE Human Sciences Research Council's survey into the impact television has made on the views different population groups have of each other was not a "views-on-Jews probe".

The acting director of the Institute for Communication Research at the HSRC, Dr D P van Vuuren, said yesterday that the 24-page questionnaire was intended to determine attitudes towards seven cultural groups in the country — English-speaking, Afrikaans-speaking, Black, Indian, Coloured, Jewish and Portuguese South Africans.

The current questionnaire has already been circulated among the Cape Coloureds, Zulus and South Sothos and was recently sent to 1 500 Afrikaans-speaking and 1 500 English-speaking South Africans selected at random throughout the country.

Asked why Jews and Portuguese were the only groups to be singled out, Dr Van Vuuren said it was probably because of the size of these communities in South Africa.

"The questionnaire is already very long and involved. We had to select some of the culture groups — we couldn't cover them all," he said.

He pointed out that the

same questionnaire, with only a few variations in the questions, had been sent out to the different population groups twice before — the first in 1974 and the second in 1977.

"This questionnaire forms only part of a whole programme designed to monitor the effect of television on, for example, children, or time utilisation, or opinions," Dr Van Vuuren said.

The foreword to the questionnaire says it was planned in co-operation with the SABC.

However, a spokesman for the SABC, Mr Eric van der Merwe, said the corporation had no direct involvement with the survey in practice, but only received the results.

Mr Van der Merwe said the questionnaire — which is reported to have caused some concern among the Jewish and Portuguese communities — was a result of one of the recommendations made by the 1980 commission of inquiry into matters relating to television.

The recommendation, which was part of the commission's report tabled in Parliament in 1970, was as follows:

"A scientific study of the existing socio-cultural structure should be made well in advance of the introduction of television under the direc-

tion of the HSRC in collaboration with the SABC and university authorities.

"Such a study could define the abiding Christian and broad national system of values and the developing composition of the social structure of the community so that the effect of our own television service on our social structure can constantly be assessed."

The first such survey was completed in 1974, before the introduction of television. Another was completed in 1977, and this is the third, Mr Van der Merwe said. He added that the results of the two previous surveys were "strictly confidential".

"We are trying to find out if the views the different groups have of each other have changed due to the impact of television.

"It is hoped that television programmes could help them to get to know each other better," Dr Van Vuuren said.

However, the executive director of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr A Goldberg, said he was "surprised and disturbed about the entire exercise".

"I fail to understand why they have singled out Jews and Portuguese when there are so many other minority groups in the country — what about the Italians, Greeks, Germans, French and so on?" he asked.

'MUSLIM NEWS' SUPPORTS IRAN IN WAR WITH IRAQ

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 3 Oct 80 p 20

[Editorial: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict"]

[Text]

O Apostles! rouse the believers to the fight. If there are twenty amongst you, patient and persevering, they will vanquish two hundred, if a hundred they will vanquish a thousand of the disbelievers, for those (the disbelievers) are a people without understanding. (Al-Qur'an 8:65)

The above verse gives clear encouragement to the people of Iran. The entire so-called leadership of the Muslim world and the forces of imperialism stand together to oppose the Islamic Revolution. But victory has been promised to those who fight in the way of Allah. Numbers and support from others does not matter.

However, all those who stand for truth and justice are duty-bound to support the Islamic struggle of the people of Iran.

This is not a struggle between two 'Muslim brothers fighting out of greed', as an

Imam put it from the minbar last Friday. It is a battle between the forces of the Momin (believer) against those of the Munafiq (hypocrite).

The trials that the Islamic Revolution is facing, in the form of the present conflict, and will face in the future, should also serve as a lesson to those seeking liberation from an oppressive system. Those with vested interests will try their utmost to halt the liberation process and force a compromise.

There can be no compromise with injustice. Ayatollah Khomeini is snidingly referred to as being belligerent. But the Ayatollah has recognised that a settlement of the conflict negotiated by a person such as Zia-ul-Haq, for instance, will be to restore the interests of all those who were dealt a severe blow by the Islamic Revolution. It's worth remembering that Zia paid the customary respect to the

shah in 1978. It was not only Carter!

Ayatollah Khomeini's ultimatum to Iraq — portrayed as being fanatical and unreasonable by the Western media, and swallowed by some Muslims here — has its roots in the Qur'an:

'And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah altogether and everywhere. But if they cease, verily Allah does see all that they do.' (8:39)

The Iraqi nation suffers under oppression. So do Muslims in other countries. The message is clear. There can be no passive explanation of the Qur'anic command.

KOORNHOF VISITS SOWETO, PROMISES MORE JOB TRAINING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday promised the gazetting before the end of the month of wideranging planned legislation to "remove unnecessary irritating measures and hurtful discrimination."**

Speaking in the wake of fresh sabotage and unrest in Soweto — and in the heart of Soweto itself — Dr Koornhof also spoke of state consideration of differential tariff increases for Black urban residents based more on their income levels.

Dr Koornhof told a crowd celebrating the 75th anniversary of Soweto — at a function at which he received the Freedom of Soweto — that he hopefully expected the publication before October 31 of three major Bills affecting Blacks.

- The first was one relating to the promotion of local government in urban Black townships.

- The second related to the community development of Black people outside the national states.

- The third was an omnibus Bill — which covered a number of subjects — particularly to repeal existing legislation.

"These three Bills are in-

tended to give effect to the Government's decisions on the Riekert Report and deal with a wide spectrum of matters which it is hoped will contribute greatly towards improving the quality of life of Black people and removing unnecessary irritating measures and hurtful discrimination from the Statute Book," said Dr Koornhof.

He invited Soweto residents as well as the general public to submit comments to his Department as they could only be finalised and presented to Parliament after comments and amendments had been considered and made.

Soweto, he said, was part and parcel of the history of South Africa — and "you can't deny history."

Soweto was the counterpart of the often traumatic experience of other communities in becoming urbanised and moving from a subsistence to an industrial economy.

Growing pains

He sincerely hoped that Soweto, as had happened at other places and in other countries, would outgrow and overcome its growing pains.

"I am an optimist and an idealist and I say that we are moving forward, we are making headway."

Dr Koornhof spoke at length on Government plans to step up training facilities

for Blacks and aims for increased Black participation in the country's free enterprise system, and said that manpower problems which were now formidable had to be overcome to prevent stultifying the present economic growth.

Private enterprise would have to help the State improve training facilities.

Imperative

"If we are to develop our economy to meet the needs of a changing world, it is imperative that we give attention to the vocational training of the Black man."

Specifically, the Government was smoothing the way to the development — in the free enterprise system — of an economically significant Black entrepreneurial class.

While the state recognised the importance of the development of the Black national states, the advancement of Black residential areas in the Republic itself was no less essential.

"The acceleration of Black economic development in the Southern African context is not a question of mere desirability — it is a matter of urgent, demonstrable necessity."

In real terms, the average earnings of South African Whites had decreased by an average 0.3 percent a year while that of Black workers in Soweto was increasing by an annual average of 6.1 percent.

Fifty percent of the homes in Soweto now had an income of more than R3 100 a year, while 16,8 percent had an income of R1 650 or less.

Measured in world bank terms, 50 percent of Soweto homes could afford homes costing R5 200 or more, while 40 percent could afford homes in prices ranging between R3 700 and R6 600.

It appeared that increased tariffs could be accommodated without families dropping below the minimum existence level.

While there was considerable room for tariff increases, in some way account would have to be kept with the differences in income groups.

Because of the considerable gap between what was at present paid for housing and what was regarded economically and internationally as acceptable, together with the political implication and resistance, any increases would have to be introduced gradually.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF'S SOWETO RECEPTION SHOWS CHANGE IN ATTITUDES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text] IN AUGUST last year Mr P W Botha paid his historic visit to Soweto. He was given quite a friendly welcome and was able to walk among the people and talk to them. Some people even wanted to touch him and shake his hand.

This week, 14 months later, Dr Koornhof paid a visit to Soweto. He was met by angry crowds of protesters who shouted and shook their fists at him and who had to be kept back by ropes, police dogs and tearsmoke.

Why the difference? After all we have a Government which is supposed to be committed to change and to improving the lot of urban blacks. Surely there should have been an improvement, not a dramatic deterioration, in Soweto's reception for a symbolic representative of this Government of change. Particularly since Dr Koornhof is the Government's foremost vertigite, the good guy who is supposed to be in the vanguard of this reform.

In the difference between these two receptions, I believe, lies the whole story of what is happening in South Africa at the moment.

Whites — or at least pro-Government whites — believe it has been a year of stirring changes which has seen the worst of apartheid on its way out.

But blacks regard it as having been a year of disillusionment, in which things have grown worse for them rather than better.

It is all a matter of perspective. Change, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder. In the context of Afrikaner Nationalist politics, the things Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have said may seem bold. They have set up a President's Council which, though it excludes blacks and is only advisory, breaks the political colour bar, a dramatic step in Nationalist terms. They have recognised the permanence of urban blacks and aim to give them a measure of local self-government, which is another break with basic Nationalist ideology.

It may seem a big deal to whites. But what does it amount to when viewed from a black perspective?

Blacks hear all this talk about change, but the reality of their everyday lives remains as it always was. Their whole existence is still dominated by all the myriad regulations of apartheid, and the massive, omnipresent, hostile officialdom which administers them.

They are still arrested by the thousand under the pass laws; they are still endorsed out to remote dumping grounds under

the influx control regulations; they still have to live in a racial ghetto with an appalling shortage of houses, ride in overcrowded segregated trains and go to overcrowded segregated schools with a separate and inferior educational system.

And they still have no citizenship rights in this place where they live and work, no proper security, no proper mobility, no right to sell their labour to best advantage in a free labour market, and above all no political rights to enable

them to redress any of these disadvantages — nor any prospect of getting any.

Moreover, things have not merely remained the same for the black man in this white man's year of change. Some things have happened to make life even more trying — and infuriating.

While whites have been enjoying the fruits of a boom, blacks have been feeling the pinch of unprecedented inflation.

While white property values have doubled, Sowetans, who cannot own property, have been subjected to a 75% rent increase which began in August and will be completed in February.

And while they have been told that this painful rent increase is unavoidable because of a shortage of funds in administration board coffers, they have also discovered that the administration boards have been donating money to a white Nationalist study group which is largely responsible for devising the very system that oppresses them.

On top of all this there was a symbolic feature of Dr Koornhof's visit that even the most

obtuse whites should have realised was provocative.

The people of Soweto are aliens in "white" South Africa. They have to carry passes wherever they go. Yet the white Minister can fly in in a helicopter to be given the freedom of their black city.

They cannot be citizens of South Africa. Yet Dr Koorhof can be made an honorary citizen of Soweto.

The bitter irony of this does not escape people who feel a deep sense of grievance anyway.

The really important thing about this whole story of the two Soweto visits, however, lies in the way it illustrates the difference between white and black perceptions of this so-called period of change.

It in fact reveals how the whites of this country are deluding themselves in exactly the same way the white Rhodesians did.

Because they are working through black nominee leaders, they are out of touch with the real feelings in the black community. They imagine they are making changes that are assuaging black grievances and winning their goodwill, whereas

in fact black alienation is growing worse.

They listen to their nominated leaders who tell them what they want to hear, and conclude that the other spokesmen are just agitators with no real support — and that the protesters are merely responding to intimidation.

And so they don't change their course. They are complacent, believing that what they are doing is adequate.

But there inevitably comes a moment of truth for anyone who deceives himself. For the white Rhodesians it came with shattering force when the blacks voted overwhelmingly for Robert Mugabe and their own nominee was wiped out.

For white South Africans there should have been at least a glimpse of the truth, a forewarning of it, in Wednesday's evidence of how Soweto really feels about PW and his reforms.

But unfortunately, down through the ages the capacity for self-deception and for misreading the signs of reality has shown itself to be quite enormous among elite groups who are in a position of power and privilege.

KOORNHOF DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] THE acceleration of Black economic development within the Southern Africa context was not a question of mere desirability, but a matter of urgent, demonstrable necessity, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a dinner in Pretoria marking the 21st anniversary of the Corporation for Economic Development Ltd.

"I can assure you that the figures involved in terms of new job opportunities needed and the capital investment required to create those jobs, are nothing less than startling if one analyses them carefully," he said.

It was estimated that nearly six-million new job opportunities for Blacks alone would have to be created during the next 20 years — almost 1 500 jobs per working day of each year.

"In financial terms this means an investment of about R15-million per working day, calculated at a conservative figure of R10 000 per job opportunity in the industrial sector. You can imagine with what astronomical figures we are dealing if you calculate them for 20 years — namely about R60 000-million.

"The Government is aware of the problem and has appointed several commissions of investigation to undertake in-depth studies of

the Southern African scene and to recommend possible solutions."

The development task was a huge one and it had already been demonstrated on several occasions that the development actions in the various regions of South Africa must complement one another rather than to try to "go it alone".

For this reason, Dr Koornhof said, the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, had indicated that future development would concentrate on regional development projects and a development bank would have to be established.

"This development bank, which will incorporate the CED, will be the development arm of the Council of Ministers of the Constellation of States and will have the necessary manpower to undertake basic research and the implementation of projects.

"Furthermore, it is envisaged that all development activities will be carried over to the local national development corporations.

"The latter, however, will have to acquire funds for projects from the development bank and as long as the SA Government provides funds for development in the widest sense of the word, it will inevitably want to monitor the implementation of projects and the appropriation of funds.

"The projects will be designed to promote development and job creation on a regional basis and need not necessarily be located in the national states.

Dr Koornhof said he was convinced that today it was a question not only of development, but of survival from the communist onslaught against South Africa.

"We have the wealth and the abilities and we must work together to build a prosperous country.

"Let us understand and state unequivocally that the private business sector in South Africa has a vital function to perform in the development process and in promoting the principles and aims of the free-enterprise system, especially insofar as the Black and Coloured sections of the population are concerned.

"We, from the Government's side, can establish development banks, development bodies, etc, but if we do not have the backing and cooperation of the private sector, we will not be able to achieve our goals.

"Without the active assistance, support and participation of the private business sector, the attempt to accelerate development just cannot succeed. Let us join hands in the new development era and I am sure we will find after another 21 years that the results are truly phenomenal," Dr Koornhof said. — Sapa.

OFFICIAL REBUTS QOBOZA ARTICLES ON BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] GIANT steps to provide more education for Blacks were outlined in Pretoria yesterday by Mr G J Rousseau, director general of the Department of Education and Training.

He gave details of the Government's Black education plans in reply to statements in the Washington Star by Mr Percy Qobosa, editor of Post, who is in the United States.

Mr Rousseau deplored references by Mr Qobosa to a speech made by the late Dr Verwoerd 26 years ago and claimed that it had been misconstrued by Dr Qobosa who had "conveniently neglected to refer to subsequent statements" by other Cabinet Ministers.

Mr Rousseau quoted at length from later statements of intention by various Cabinet Ministers, and said it was important to remember that Dr Verwoerd's speech was made at a time of different labour patterns and was justified at that time.

Subservient

He said that subsequent statements could not be construed to support Mr Qobosa's claim that South Africa's Black education policy was "aimed at producing a subservient generation of Blacks."

He challenged other statements by Mr Qobosa and went on to give facts and figures for what was really being done for Black education in South Africa.

He said that the Black schoolgoing population had risen from 1-million in 1965 to 4,7-million this year and that a full programme to wipe out illiteracy was in operation.

The number of full-time matriculants had increased from 75 in 1965 to 43 700 in 1980 — an increase of 6 400 percent. Likewise, the pass rate had increased from 19 percent in 1965 to 76 percent last year.

Standards expected of matriculants were exactly the same as for any other population group.

Increase

Enrolment in secondary schools throughout the country was 35 000 in 1965, but last year it was 655 000 — an increase of 1 700 percent over 25 years.

Black students at university had increased from 481 in 1960 to 6 364 last year, not including 9 906 Black students enrolled at other universities and the University of South Africa.

The percentage of children of schoolgoing age actually at school had increased from 36,7 in 1961 to 75,2 in 1975.

But perhaps the most concrete evidence of the Government's intention to introduce equal education was found in the increase in the Department of Education's

budget to R240,3-million this year, compared with R72-million in 1972.

In addition, the National States and independent states budgeted for their own educational needs, said Mr Rousseau.

Unesco

Mr Qobosa had also claimed that Blacks did not want to come to South Africa "because they know they can no longer get a first-rate education there".

Mr Rousseau said: "Education for Blacks in South Africa is the best, percentage wise, and far superior to any in the rest of Africa. This is borne out by figures published by Unesco and the Organisation for African Unity."

'DIE BURGER' COMMENT ON NP BYELECTION COMPROMISE

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Translation of DIE BURGER editorial: "Democracy in NP" -- no date given]

[Text] NOMINATIONS in the Western Cape with a view to the coming parliamentary by-elections in which the Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, was involved ended satisfactorily for all concerned, thus reaffirming the democratic principles of the National Party.

Dr de Villiers -- before he left last week for Taiwan on an official visit during which he had to ratify important treaties on behalf of the South African Government -- allowed himself to be nominated as the aspirant-candidate in the Moorreesburg constituency as a result of requests by local Nationalists.

Support for another aspirant-candidate, Dr Wynand Malan, M.P.C. also came strongly to the fore -- to such an extent that it could have caused dissension, as Dr de Villiers himself indicated in his statement.

With his return from Taiwan, Dr de Villiers received requests from other constituencies to be nominated there.

The NP branches of Cape Town-Gardens for example, made a unanimous request and he accepted the nomination in this constituency which turned Nationalist in 1977.

The outcome was thus not merely a happy one for Moor-

reesburg and Cape Town-Gardens mutually, but also clear evidence of how the voters of the constituencies concerned exerted their wishes and will, and how strongly democratic principles are maintained within the National Party.

This process is in sharp contrast with the methods of the official Opposition as was once again revealed in Simon's Town only the other day.

There a sportsman-farmer was brought in as Prog candidate from outside -- not at the request of the party's supporters, but by a secret candidates committee which made decisions behind closed doors. To this day the Progressive Federal Party has not dared to say who serves on that secret committee, in spite of insistence even in Prog-minded newspapers that they owe it to the voters.

The National Party allows itself to be led by more than the mere realisation that it could be dangerously counter-productive to force a candidate on a constituency. The pure workings of democracy still remains one of the chief sources of its strength.

The voters would do well to take note of this now in view of the by-elections.

TREURNICHT REAFFIRMS AFRIKANERS' RIGHTS TO NATIONHOOD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] PAARL. — The recognition of other population groups' right to self-determination did not mean the Afrikaner should betray or abdicate from his own rights to nationhood, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, told a Kruger Day audience at the Afrikaanse Taalmonument here last night.

"It has come to our notice that others are mapping out their future at the cost of the Afrikaner. This is completely unacceptable," Dr Treurnicht said.

The continued existence of the Afrikaner was not only questioned from outside but also inside Afrikaner circles. It could not be denied that if Afrikaners themselves were thinking these thoughts it was dangerous.

The defence of South Africa and the maintenance of Afrikaner nationalism should not be played off against one another, the minister said.

Other people should stop considering it as an unfriendly attitude when we discuss our nation's future.

Dr Treurnicht said the Afrikaner people were no longer fighting British imperialism as many people of British descent were identifying with the Afrikaner.

West can no longer command

At the same time the West had lost its domination of the world.

"The West can persuade but cannot command any longer," he said.

The Afrikaner was the only survivor in a liberated Africa from which European influences had disappeared.

The Afrikaner nation had come into conflict with a new world philosophy of equal human rights.

"We cannot accept the US President Mr Jimmy Carter's new world of human rights."

But, Dr Treurnicht said, he had to speak out against the thought that separate national identities were irreconcilable with Afrikaner nationhood.

"I do not believe that a conflict between Afrikaner nationalism and black nationalism is inevitable."

He believed South Africa was leading the West back to justice and enlightenment. — Sapa

HEUNIS URGES CLOSER WHITE-COLORED POLITICAL COOPERATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] **WHITE** South Africans were warned yesterday that it would be "fatal" for them to allow the Coloured population to drift away from them politically.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, told a relations committee meeting at Beaufort West that the 2,5-million Coloured people cannot be denied their political rights.

"As good South Africans they are entitled to political representation and to a political voice so that our country's affairs can be properly organised," he said.

Mr Heunis quoted the Prime Minister, who has said he would like to see reconciliation between Coloured and White and said more should be done than the creation of relations committees.

Consideration must be given to adaptations that were necessary "to give our Coloured people a form of political participation in the decision-making process".

Mr Heunis said: "Through the initiatives that were already launched adaptations

could now be brought about without the necessity that the right of self-determination of anyone would be affected."

He stressed that he would like to give an "assurance that another dispensation that would be to the satisfaction of all would definitely come about.

"If we were really honest and sincere with regard to our approach against our Coloured peoples then we may no longer postpone their participation in the various power structures of our country," Mr Heunis said.

"It would be fatal if we allowed these people to drift away from us in a political sense," he said.

He was not prepared to say what form the Coloureds' "political rights" should take but added that "an acceptable political participation for our Coloured people must come about".

HEUNIS BECOMING TORCH-BEARER OF NP VERLIGTE FACTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Oct 80 p 10

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text] MR Chris Heunis, incoming Minister of Internal Affairs, emerged this week as the new torch-bearer of the verligte faction of the National Party.

In an interview with the Sunday Times Mr Heunis said the National Party was in the process of adapting, and he predicted it would continue to do so at an accelerating pace.

Mr Heunis was this week drawn closer to the Prime Minister's initiatives when it was announced that he would next year take responsibility for all the planning functions in the Prime Minister's enlarged office.

As Minister of Internal Affairs he will deal closely with constitutional developments, and in his new capacity will have a direct role in the Prime Minister's committees dealing with economic, financial, scientific, social affairs and physical planning.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced Mr Heunis's new position at the National Party's Cape congress in Port Elizabeth this week. Shortly afterwards, Mr Heunis made a strong plea for change.

Taking the Prime Minister's much-quoted theme of adapt or die Mr Heunis said: 'The only constant factor in life is change. How is it possible that, without adaptation, people will survive?'

Mr Heunis went on to say that South Africa would have to succeed in giving to all groups and individuals the rights normally identified with a democracy.

If South Africa failed to do this, it would be added to the failures of the world.

Ally

But, in the same speech, he firmly shut the door on including blacks in the President's Council, despite a determined effort by a small group of delegates to leave the matter open for the council itself to decide.

Mr Heunis, who is identified as a close ally of the Prime Minister, was described by a senior Nationalist at the congress as one of the main performers in a campaign to 'prepare the party for change'.

He struck a similar, strongly reformist tone at a keynote speech during the National Party's Natal congress.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Time for Judges To Speak Frankly"]

[Text] **MR JUSTICE** John Didcott's evidence to the Hoexter Commission, which we published yesterday, contains detail of profound significance to the health of our country. Never before, to the best of our knowledge, has a judge expressed himself so clearly and forcefully about the domain in which he exists.

The nature of the domain pushes a judge into being aloof and remote. That is added to by stern rules which, while having the worthy purpose of protecting the integrity and reputation of the courts, exert a powerful negative influence in effectively placing judges and the courts beyond probing examination and vigorous comment.

Through Mr Justice Didcott's memorandum the public is for once taken behind the scenes — and what emerges is startling and deeply worrying.

It is the proposal for the establishment of intermediate courts which led to Mr Justice Didcott putting down his views. In this sphere alone he sets alarm bells ringing. For his brilliantly argued case leaves no room for doubt that intermediate courts would be a waste of money, retrogressive and damaging to the status and functioning of the Supreme Court.

His assessment is fully shared by his colleague, Mr Justice A J Milne, also of the Natal Bench,

whose views we published yesterday. And clearly, as both Judge Didcott and Judge Milne say, they are not alone in their thinking. Mr Justice Milne, for example, notes that the proposal to call personnel of intermediate courts "judges" was opposed by the Natal judiciary "to a man".

The Hoexter Commission has the task of assessing the intermediate courts' proposal, and no one will want to anticipate its findings. Obviously, however, eminent judicial opinion will weigh heavily in its deliberations.

That, it must be hoped, will be all the more so because of the suspicion voiced by Mr Justice Didcott that the intermediate courts' proposal is but the means to an end — which is no less than what he describes in blunt terms as a "deliberate and determined strategy" to harness and control the Supreme Court.

He speaks with obvious passion and anger about the circumstances surrounding this: judicial discontent and low morale, inadequate salaries paid to judges; the erosion of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; the Government's failure over the years to appoint leading counsel to the bench; the growing influence of the Department of Justice in becoming the master, rather than the servant, of the Supreme Court.

As he points out, the distinction between the judiciary, the executive and the legislature is a constitutional requirement. It is also a fundamental safeguard of what personal liberties remain to us. If the "planners" have their way, the Supreme Court will be stripped of its independence, leaving only the final myth of judicial integrity.

What now, however? Mr Justice Didcott having spoken out, what action will follow to halt the rot?

The first official reaction is hardly reassuring. Mr H J Coetsee, the new Minister of Justice, has issued a statement giving assurance that the Department of Justice "denies that it is set on undermining the Supreme Court". If the department is indeed undermining the court, as Judge Didcott says it is, it is hardly going to own up to it.

More serious, however, is Mr Coetsee's criticism of this newspaper for having dared to publish the judge's memorandum. If publication of material, as clearly important to the public interest as this, is not considered "proper", then what is?

That is a view which we hope others will equally subscribe to — and act upon. Mr Justice Didcott has displayed courage all too rare in South Africa these days in setting out his views on paper. Those fellow-judges of his who agree with his dire warnings, as well as those advocates and attorneys who also know what is going on, must come into the open.

This is the time to stand up and be counted. Too much is at stake for silence to prevail.

BRIEFS

BUTHELEZI COMMISSION ON NATAL--Durban--Six more prominent Natalians, including Archbishop Denis Hurley and a former Supreme Court judge, Mr D G Fannin, have agreed to serve on the Buthelezi Commission of Inquiry to probe the future of Natal and Kwazulu. This information was released yesterday by Miss Gail Newman, assistant secretary to the commission. Miss Newman said the other four members of the commission were: Mr Carter H Ebrahim, representing the Labour Party; Dr Bruce Dobie, president of the Natal Teachers Society; Professor Absalom Vilakazi, director of the Kwazulu Documentation and Research Centre at the University of Zululand; and Mr A P E Mkwana, representing the Kwazulu planning, coordinating and advisory committee. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

CISKEI DELEGATION IN FRANCE--Paris.--A five-member delegation from the Ciskei led by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe arrived in France yesterday for a 10-day visit aimed partly at securing eventual French recognition of the territory as an independent nation. The delegation is due to have talks at the French Foreign Ministry--though probably not at ministerial level--and also to meet parliamentary deputies, senators and members of employers' organizations. Their visit is the first of a number being made to Western democracies both to learn from their political structures and tell them about Ciskei plans for the future. Delegation sources said the political independence of the Ciskei must be based on its economic progress and to this end the delegation wanted to meet partners interested in taking part in its agricultural and industrial development. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 3]

TRANSKEI FORMER CHIEF DALINDYEBO--Maseru.--The deposed chief of the Tembus, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, left Lesotho at the weekend for Maputo on the first leg of a trip to West Germany. Chief Sabata, who appeared in Maseru last Friday after his disappearance from Transkei early this year, said he was going to West Germany for specialist medical treatment. He was travelling with his wife. He was leader of the opposition Transkei Democratic Progressive Party until his conviction on a charge of injuring the dignity of Transkei's President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. It is understood from reliable sources in Maseru that Chief Sabata will return to Lesotho.--Sapa. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 5]

TAIWAN AID TO HOMELANDS--Taipei.--The possible cooperation between the South African homelands and Taiwan, which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hinted at last night, has already existed to some degree. The President of Bophuthatwana,

Chief Lucas Mangope, has already visited Taiwan, as has the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, who recently announced that he would seek independence provided the terms were right. In 1977 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs in Transkei, Chief Jerry Moshesh, visited Taiwan. There is, at present, a small agricultural team from Taiwan working on a rice-growing project at the previously disastrous Qamata irrigation scheme in Transkei. Clearly, Mr Botha hopes that one of the products of his visit to Taiwan will be an extension of these links to the homelands. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 80 p 4] [by Barry Streek]

MULTIRACIAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEES--Bloemfontein.--Multiracial community committees are to be formed in every town in the Free State to see to the needs and aspirations of Whites, Coloureds and Blacks in the province. Brigadier M J du Plessis, commanding officer of the Free State Command said yesterday the committees would be formed in conjunction with various State departments and other bodies throughout the Free State. Officers of his command had already held meetings in various towns where local sub-committees had been established. The project was aimed at promoting better racial relationships, better living standards for all and to identify, co-ordinate and try to solve problems between the different race groups. "The onslaught against the Republic is a total onslaught," Brig Du Plessis said. "It is not aimed at the Whites only, but against all race groups in South Africa." To meet this onslaught head on, it was imperative for all ethnic groups in South Africa to work together," Brig Du Plessis said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 80 p 8]

CSIR VICE PRESIDENT--Professor R R Arndt, professor in organic chemistry at the University of Stellenbosch, has been appointed a vice-president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as from January 1, 1981. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 80 p 4]

SENTENCES FOR TERRORISM--Durban.--Two young men were each jailed for five years yesterday after a year-long Terrorism Act trial in the Durban Regional Court. Mr X Odendaal found Mandla James Sibisi, 20 and a 16-year-old youth conspired to leave or attempted to leave South Africa for military training with the aim of the violent overthrow of the Government. Five others--Mr Njengabantu Sithole, 21, Mr Ramatlotlo Moses, 21, Mr Christopher Sitembiso Nzuza, 20, a 17-year-old youth and a 16-year-old youth--were acquitted. Mr Sithole was acquitted on a second charge of contravening the Act by inciting four youths to leave the country for military training. Nzuza received a suspended two-year sentence for dealing in dagga. Sentencing Sibisi and the youth on the Terrorism Act charge, Mr Odendaal said the Act laid down a minimum of five years' jail.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 80 p 4]

EXPLOSIONS ON RAIL LINE--Two explosions occurred on the Soweto-Johannesburg railway line near Dube station yesterday morning. Confirming the incidents, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said police suspected that two charges, each containing 400 g of TNT, had been responsible for the blasts. A further eight TNT charges of 400 g each had been rendered harmless and removed. The spokesman said a preliminary investigation had established that the charges had been detonated electrically from a distance. Slight damage had been caused to the railway line and switching mechanism. Railway workers had repaired the line at about 7 am, which allowed a resumption of train traffic. The spokesman

said pamphlets of the banned African National Congress, as well as communistic literature, had been found near the scene of the explosions. Shortly after the blasts, police had to use tearsmoke to disperse about 500 Black youths. After being warned to disperse, they began throwing stones at five buses. One of the buses was set alight and burned out. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 3]

URBAN COUNCIL ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Bloemfontein.--President and founder member of the Urban Council Association of South Africa, (UCASA) Mr Steve Kgane, was re-elected president at the organization's second annual conference held at the weekend at the community hall, Batho township, Bloemfontein. His deputy, Mr Joseph C Mahuhushi, who is also chairman of the Diep Meadow council, was re-elected deputy chairman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Oct 80 p 9]

NEW OPS ADMINISTRATOR--A former prominent Free State youth leader, who was also the chairman of the federal council of the Nasionale Jeugbond, and presently MP for Bethlehem, Mr Louis Botha (40), was yesterday appointed the new Administrator of the Free State. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced after yesterday's Cabinet meeting that Mr Botha's appointment as Administrator had been approved by the Cabinet. Mr Botha succeeds Dr Nak van der Merwe, who was promoted to the Cabinet recently. Mr Botha became leader of the Free State Jeugbond in 1965 at the age of 25 and was elected MP for Bethlehem in 1968. He studied for his BSc agriculture degree at Stellenbosch University whereafter he married Miss Aletta Louisa Spangenberg. The couple have three children. Mr Botha was elected Free State whip of the NP in 1978 and he is also a curator of the National Parks Board, where he represents the Free State. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

OFFSHORE GAS EXPLORATION--Cape Town.--Soekor has found gas in a borehole about 90 miles south-west of Mossel Bay and tests are currently being carried out, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in a news release yesterday. He added that this was the ninth time that signs of gas had been found within Soekor's prospecting area. Because it was important that the public should be well informed on Soekor's activities, he and the Soekor Board had decided that the news media should be kept abreast of developments in tests at the boreholes. He said that if the international energy situation was taken into account, it was natural that any developments in the field of energy were newsworthy. He warned the public, however, that it was too early to think that the gas in this new borehole was economically exploitable.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Oct 80 p 3]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--South Africa had a net gain of some 1 649 immigrants in July, bringing the running total for this year to an impressive 7 691. Obviously attracted by the comparatively good economic conditions prevalent in this country, 2 589 people left their homelands to settle in South Africa in July, with only 940 people emigrating. Thus in the first seven months of 1980, 15 219 immigrants entered South Africa, while less than half this number (7 528 to be exact) emigrated abroad. The gains for the country's skilled labour force are even more emphasised by the corresponding numbers for the same period last year. In July 1979, South Africa experienced a net loss of 93 people (1 365 immigrants and 1 458 emigrants), while at this time last year, the running gain was only 269 people (10 804 immigrants and 10 535 emigrants). According to figures released

by the Department of Statistics yesterday, of the total immigrants which entered the country this year, some 1 956 are professional people (including 444 engineers and 130 accountants.) Immigrants employed in production industry totalled 1 606 clerical workers 1 215 and administrative and managerial workers 465. In the first seven months however, the drain was also large, with 1 160 professional people leaving South Africa, while 677 production and 593 clerical workers also emigrated. In July alone, 1 223 people immigrated to South Africa from Europe (including 937 from the UK), while 1 212 people left Zimbabwe to take up permanent residence in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 19]

POSSIBLE WHEAT EXPORTS--South African wheat in limited quantities is likely to be exported to neighbouring countries to alleviate severe shortages during the next 12 months, it was learnt in Pretoria yesterday. Reserve wheat stocks in Zimbabwe are expected, to reached their lowest level next year for many years, and there is a possibility of a severe bread shortage. However, according to the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr J van Aarde, South Africa's own wheat resources have been severely cut this year by drought. The crop is expected to yield about 1 560 000 tons against a national need of 1 800 000 tons. A carry-over of 600 000 tons, however, gives the country a two-and-a-half month buffer reserve. The Government has just authorised a shipment of wheat to Malawi. Any further exports would mean a reduction in the reserve carry-over, and would raise the possibility of South Africa having to import wheat. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Oct 80 p 2]

GOLD PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--South African 1980 gold output will probably total 675 to 685 tonnes, about three percent off last year's level, Dennis Etheredge, chairman of the gold and uranium division of Anglo American Corp of South Africa said. He told the American Metal Market forum in London the average grade of ore mined has fallen to 7,45 grams a tonne from 8,22 in 1979, compared with a 140 percent rise in the average gold price received by the mines in the first six months, compared with first half 1979 to \$589,58 per ounce. Mr Etheredge said, using as a base price \$350, \$650 and \$1 200 an ounce respectively, South African gold production is projected to remain in a relatively close range around current levels until about 1987, then fall gradually to about 350 tonnes at the turn of the century. However, at the lower base price, production peaks at a much higher level in about 1987 and then falls off more sharply than in the case of the other two base prices. The trends are based on output from existing producers and mines in the process of opening up and relate to the position at the start of last August.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Oct 80 p 19]

SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE--The latest estimate of South Africa's 1980/81 May to April sugar crop has been cut by 10 000 tons to 1,61-million tons tel quel from 1,62-million tons forecast last month, Sugar Association general manager Peter Sale said. He said from Durban this compares with actual output of 2,08-million tons tel quel in 1979/80. The lower estimate reflects the continuing effects of the severe drought which has been hitting sugar producers for many months, he added. Mr Sale said there have been no rains in sugar growing regions for about three weeks, although September rainfall was above average. South African producers need a lot more rain to help offset the effects of the protracted drought, he added. Mr Sale said, however, he believes the 1980/81 crop is unlikely to drop

below 1,6-million tons tel quel, a 23 percent fall from last season.--Reuter.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 26]

IMPROVED WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS--The second official estimate of South Africa's 1980-81 wheat crop has been revised upwards by 90 000 tons to 1,56-million from an initial estimate of 1,47-million tons, the Agriculture Department said. This is, however, sharply below actual 1979-80 output of 2,09-million tons following a severe drought in main growing areas, it said. The higher second estimate, based on conditions at the end of September, reflects the beneficial effects of rain in the Orange Free State, which provides over 60 percent of the South African crop, it added. The department said rains during the last month in the Free State enabled producers to plant spring wheat and helped improve wheat already planted. The South African wheat season runs officially from October 1 to September 30, but it is complicated by different growing seasons in various regions. In August Wheat Board manager Denis van Aarde said South Africa may need to import wheat for the first time in 10 years if a crop of about 1,4-million tons materialised this season.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Oct 80 p 26]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NEW REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL--Zanzibar: The chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, al-Haj Aoud Jumbe Mwinyi, today swore-in 30 members of the new revolutionary council. The 31-man new council which has 19 new faces, including two females, was announced shortly before midday by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council secretary, Ndugu Ali Swaleh. The women entering the council for the first time since the revolution of 1964 are Ndugu (Teresia Ulban Ali) and Mansura Ali Salim. Permanent members of the council since 1964 who have been dropped include Ndugu Daudi Mahmud; Thabit Kombo; Saidi Wa Shoto; Mohamed Mfaume; Muhsin Ali; Ali Muhsin; Mohamed Abdalla and Ibrahim Makungu. Unlike the previous council, the new team is mostly composed of young men aged between 25 and 35 years. The council is the principal advisory body to its chairman and is supposed to have 35 members, including the chairman. According to Ndugu Swaleh four members are yet to be appointed to fill up the 35 vacancies [as heard] in the body. [Text] [LD302100 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1100 GMT 30 Oct 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

SECONDARY, HIGHER TEACHERS STRIKE DECLARED ILLEGAL

AB300705 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique from the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor--read by announcer]

[Text] By letter No D.N.S.G. [expansion unknown] of 26 October 1980 to the president of the republic through the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor, the SUVESS [Sole Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] gave warning of a strike scheduled to take place at 0000 hours on 29 October 1980.

By letter No 281 FPT [Civil Service and Labor] of 28 October 1980, the minister of civil service and labor drew the attention of the SUVESS to the provisions of Article 4 of Law 45/60 A.N. [expansion unknown] of 23 July 1960 regarding the regulations governing the right of strike which civil servants and state employees enjoy.

Under the terms of these regulations, the strike planned by the SUVESS as notified on 27 October by the letter of 26 October 1980 and embarked upon at 0000 hours on 29 October is a blatant violation of the provisions of Law 45/60 A.N. of 25 July 1960.

As a matter of fact, the strike threats issued by the SUVESS in its letters No's 13 and 15/80 DN-SG of 13 and 15 October 1980 cannot be considered as strike warnings as provided for under Article 3 of the above-mentioned Law 45/60. Article 7 of the same Law 45/60 states that in case of violation of these provisions, the civil servants and state employees can be subject to disciplinary punishment provided for in the general regulations of the civil service.

Even though the right to strike is guaranteed to civil servants and state employees, it must, however, be carried out within the framework of the laws providing for that right. Given this fact, the SUVESS strike is declared illegal. As the law applies for everyone, the SUVESS and its militants are earnestly requested to abide rigorously by it.

Signed by the minister of the civil service and labor.

CSO: 4400

NKOMA PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Home Affairs Minister, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday called for the postponement of the forthcoming local government elections until after well-established Government machinery had prepared the whole country for fair and free polling.

Addressing a Patriotic Front youth rally at Bulawayo's White City Stadium, Dr Nkomo said: "I don't think the way our local government elections are being conducted is in the country's best interests."

"On several occasions we have been informed about results of polling that is said to have been conducted in one or another part of our country after some shooting has occurred there."

"People are lined up in other areas and ordered to vote by men carrying arms, and then results are announced."

Dr Nkomo added: "What is going on is disaster, and we cannot stand idly and let it destroy what we fought for for years."

ORDERED

"I say this is questionable even further when voters are registered in the streets where they are ordered to fill in forms and declare themselves as lodgers of unspecified houses."

"We don't want to create or see divisions in our country, but this type of thing is not helpful to create the peaceful and united nation we are still trying to mould."

He told more than 15 000 cheering youths that his statement did not mean that PF members or any other Zimbabwe national should take the law into his or her own hands, because the situation should be rectified by responsible authorities.

"I don't want to hear of beatings of people anywhere in the country, and I want everybody to know that they are free to exercise their right of self-defence," he said.

The PF president strongly advised "the young generation to behave decently, avoid drunkenness, laziness, having children out of wedlock, prostitution, stealing, because we cannot make a nation out of such people."

From the stadium, Dr Nkomo went to the Castle Arms Motel where members of the Malawian and Zambian communities in Bulawayo had organised a

social function in his and his wife's honour.

After he was presented with a spear, shield, and a copper lion by the hosts, Dr Nkomo said: "The alliance between us, Zambians and Malawians, dates back to Federation days, and continues to exist in a free Zimbabwe where Malawians, Zambians, Mozambicans, Batswana, Algerians and others can now live as full and free citizens."

He said it was nonsense to call an African a foreigner on the African continent.

"In Zimbabwe we accept anybody who chooses to live here, be he or she from Britain, Tunisia or elsewhere. We welcome them as part of our nation regardless of their race or tribe," he said.

"There are some people who boarded the liberation bus after it had started moving and then tried to stop it before it had reached its destination who want to divide the nation according to tribes, regions, or races."

"These ambitious people don't seem to see that one cannot create a nation out of one's brother alone, but only through treating everybody as a free, equal, and fellow-countryman."

Addressing another meeting of ZIPRA ex-guerrillas at Entumbane Housing Estate Dr Nkomo

said they should help consolidate national peace, unity, and show respect towards their elders, women, and among themselves.

"You have behaved properly in spite of open provocation against you through the radio and television," he said.

"You have never accused ZANLA comrades of having not fought, but they have said you did not fight."

"You should remember that a true hero does not praise himself but is praised by the people for whom he had sacrificed. Those who praise themselves are fakes and not genuine national heroes."

He told the ex-guerrillas to co-operate with the people all over the country in defending the country against what he termed noise-makers.

"If the Moon were to stop in its course to howl back at hyenas and jackals, the universe would lose its equilibrium."

"You too are responsible for the stability of our country, but if you were to worry yourselves about howling jackals and hyenas, the country would be thrown into instability."

He said those who wished to get married must do it properly through either known and respected traditional channels or through the church.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES PARTICIPATION IN IMF, WORLD BANK

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Finance Minister Nkala interviewed by David Linsell]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE recently joined the world's two top financial clubs, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank when the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, visited Bermuda and Washington.

After his return home last week the minister spoke about the implications of Zimbabwe's membership of the IMF and the World Bank, and his views on the future of the economy.

QUESTION: Did ministers and officials in Bermuda and Washington suggest or give any advice on how our economy should develop?

ANSWER: Definitely not. But I do know the system of conditionality. They didn't mention anything as regards what they will do if finally they decide to give us any loan or financial assistance, but we have to take into account the roles of the two organisations.

The IMF finances short-term balance of payments problems. The World Bank is a developmental/loan institution. Therefore, I am sure you are aware that the two rarely finance a budgetary deficit.

We explained our position and I believe they will help to finance those budgetary programmes that are of a developmental nature rather than financing a budgetary deficit as such.

They appreciated our argument and the fact that we emphasised the question that time was of the essence particularly in our case, and said they would deal with us having that regard in mind.

What do the IMF and WB consider to be Zimbabwe's economic priorities, and did they fall in line with the Government's?

Of course, as you know we have a programme of reconstruction and development. They didn't want us to discuss what our priorities were.

It was just our programmes as regards the structural adjustment of the economy without specific discussion on the priorities as such.

You said the IMF and WB would not finance a deficit budget, but you indicated funds may come in for other areas.

You see, the deficit in the budget has implications for certain developmental programmes. We discussed this and they seemed to indicate to us, without saying "Yes", that they would examine financing some of those projects which the Government has undertaken to work on.

Would this be on the basis of soft loans?

Yes, from the World Bank.

IMF membership allows Zimbabwe to use U.S.\$123 million in Special Drawing Rights. Can we draw the first quarter of that sum immediately if necessary?

We could be due for about Z\$100 million or U.S.\$123 million now. The IMF team is coming in at the end of the month to discuss that with us.

The first tranche is no problem. The concept of conditionality hardly applies.

The second has few conditions, but it is on the third and fourth that they get tough.

But I don't think we will get that far, though we may use our first allocation.

Will an increasing inflow of foreign funds lead to any relaxation of our foreign exchange controls?

The exchange control operates in terms of the Exchange Control Act of 1964. This was a UDI measure and we are continuing to use it because of the foreign exchange implications that if we removed it we would have absolutely nothing of our foreign exchange earnings remaining.

We would have so many obligations to meet at one and the same time which would run us dry.

You are aware that in my Budget statement of July I made major relaxations which were not there during UDI and I will continue to review the situation as and when there is a need to do so.

The feeling in financial circles is that if funds do come in there will have to be some relaxation. Do you agree?

That is a speculative feeling. We still have a lot of problems. Our need for foreign exchange seems to grow with the expansion of the economy. It is just beginning to take off and in the process will continue to require imports of spare parts, machinery and raw materials and many other requirements.

So the import bill will continue to be a strain upon our foreign exchange earnings. Whatever loans we get, and so on, we will still have a shortfall.

How do you reconcile our highly liquid banking system with the need for foreign loans?

The excess liquidity in our banking system has nothing to do with the inflow of foreign loans which help us to meet our international obligations.

Some of the development and reconstruction programmes, such as the Wankie project and

various others which the Government has in mind, all have a high degree of foreign currency content.

So internal liquidity and external illiquidity, if you want to put it that way, are two different things although in a way they are compatible.

Are you considering trying to tap our liquid banking system as a source of funds to finance Government projects?

Only this morning I was speaking to the Minister of Economic Planning and Development and we were discussing this and how to finance some of our development projects.

So we are talking about how best we could tap this excess liquidity in the economy so that it can be used rather than lying idle in the banks.

So we are thinking about that and not sitting back and saying let the money lie there.

The Treasury has been going a lot of borrowing to finance some of the Government's projects so we may have to increase the tempo of tapping these excess funds.

Would you agree that inflation could get its teeth into the economy.

Yes, but we are watching this very carefully. Our inflation rate is among the lowest in the world, between 7 and 9 per cent, so you can see that our financial management has been better than many.

Of course, since the economy is picking up we are bound to have pressures so we must try and balance inflationary tendencies in the economy as a whole.

So, by attracting funds from the commercial sector into government projects you can keep a grip on inflation?

Yes, in a way. This may be a wrong view, but that is my feeling and I am discussing it with others to how best we can do it.

The money supply has expanded by 34 percent. What plans do you have for curbing this trend?

Well, at the moment we haven't any, but my own feeling is that although there is an overhanging demand in the economy as a whole it will soon be absorbed as production picks up.

So you are going to let it find its own level?

Yes, but if it shows a dangerous movement then we'll move in and halt it.

Have you received any suggestions that the Zimbabwe dollar be devalued?

I think people should be thinking about the exchange rate. The question of devaluation is one of speculation and of course you get a lot of high-blown comments about this.

The value of our currency in terms of imports and exports is an internal issue. It would be presumptuous for anyone from abroad to come to me and indulge in such a discussion.

Has it actually been discussed?

No. We haven't even thought about it.

What is the purpose of the visit by experts from the IMF?

The IMF team is coming to continue the discussion I and my officials had in Washington. We want them to see for themselves what we have and perhaps to talk about our needs.

There is nothing really to cause people to raise their eyebrows.

But we are going to talk to them about perhaps our first tranche of the U.S.\$133 million which you mentioned earlier. However, before they can say "Here you are" they will want to know why we want to use it.

Moving away from high finance, what will be the role of the new commercial bank, which you announced recently is to be set up in Zimbabwe?

Its function will be no different from the established commercial banks, although there may be a varying here and there in the way it grants its funds.

There is over-conservatism in the banks which have been in existence in this country, in particular applying to black businessmen.

I have had many coming here saying the extension of credit by the existing banks is so restricted. So much so that these businessmen have been excluded from exploiting

these avenues.

The new bank will be flexible, but not so far as being reckless. The question of security for loans will not be thrown overboard, but you can over-emphasise the question of security.

The element of risk is always present in business, however, you can always try to minimise it with a series of safety mechanisms.

The present banks have tended to extend credit to old customers. It has become a habit and habits. I grant you, die hard.

Representatives from our partner, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, are coming this week for finalisation of everything and I believe if all goes well they will begin their operations in January in Salisbury and Bulawayo simultaneously.

Finally Minister, do you consider that Zimbabwe should regard its future progress and economic development as matters it should control completely upon its ability to pay its own way in the world?

That is an important question, like any business organisation, however vast or small, Zimbabwe must be able to pay its own way for its own existence.

Once it is able to pay for its own existence and has established good connections and has earned a name for itself then all other people will be able to deal in business with that organisation.

I believe a country is no different from any other business organisation. Zimbabwe must maintain, and I repeat maintain, its credit worthiness. In other words pay its own way in the world.

VISITING WORLD BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

THE first seeds of Zimbabwe's membership of the World Bank bore fruit last week with the visit to Salisbury of its vice-president Mr Willie Wapenhans.

Now that a picture of Zimbabwe's economy and the needs of the country has emerged Mr Wapenhans said an indepth view was needed.

"I have come following talks with your Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, in Washington to see whether we can sketch out a programme of co-operation between the Government of Zimbabwe and ourselves.

"This is likely to be for the short, medium and long terms since the offers of support for reconstruction and rehabilitation in your country may be insufficient," said the World

Bank's vice-president.

Mr Wapenhans thought that the economy had been "remarkably successful in sustaining itself during the long period of isolation and conflict.

"There are lessons for the rest of the world to be learnt from that experience."

But now, he added, a great deal of infrastructure rebuilding was necessary. No time-scale had been discussed, that was for the Government to decide particularly regarding the intensity and form of settlement areas to be used.

"We view agriculture and rural development as prominent and crucial sectors.

"Also there is the need to give great attention to manpower development and education.

"The overwhelming impression one receives is of a great shortage of skills and the need to eradicate dualism in the economy," said Mr Wapenhans.

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN PRESS CURBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Reluctant Curbs"]

[Text]

THE Government's decision to curb the activities of "undesirable and irresponsible" foreign journalists is not unexpected, although the Minister of Information, Dr Shamuyarira, must have taken the step with some reluctance.

The restatement of the policy of the freedom of the Press is welcomed but we go along with his attempts to curb a small section who have been indulging in malicious representation of events here in overseas newspapers and magazines.

Too little account is often taken by ill-informed observers of the evolving nature of the country from a state of civil war.

The fact that foreign journalists will now be "licensed" by having to obtain temporary employment permits will make the fringe element think twice before committing wild allegations to print and presenting them as a matter of fact.

At the same time the Government partly has the answer to the problem in its own hands.

The best counter to bad propaganda is to open up better channels of communication to enable the more positive side of Zimbabwe's development to be made known.

Swifter responses to Press inquiries on a wide variety of subjects would immediately stifle rumour-mongering. A period of uncertainty in Dr Shamuyarira's own Ministry is now over with the appointment of a new Director of Information and already some benefits are beginning to follow.

CHANGING ROLE OF POLICE DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister yesterday outlined the code of conduct which he expects the police to observe.

There was nothing revolutionary, or even unusual, about the principles he enunciated. They demand only the development of good human relationships, without which no police force can operate effectively.

So far as most senior members of the force are concerned, Mr Mugabe must have been preaching to the converted. But he was speaking to a passing out parade of recruits and with the force in a state of transition it would do no harm to make the point strongly to the newcomers.

Unfortunately, because of the unsettled state of the country, the return to traditional police work cannot be achieved overnight. In the meantime the police must be given all the help possible to restore their good relations with the public.

The politicians have an important role to play here, particularly in the rural areas. They must not encourage people to try to pay off old scores by baiting the police. Nor must they encourage people to make frivolous and mischievous complaints against them. To indulge in such tactics is to risk a complete breakdown in law and order.

But the police themselves must do more to promote their new image by publicising the changes that they are already making.

Why, for instance, is the force so reluctant to speak about the black officers who have recently been promoted to senior rank?

Mr Justice Dumbutshena put the situation rather well when he said at an earlier passing out parade: "Winning the trust and co-operation of the public is one of the fundamental duties of a modern police force. I hope therefore that the authorities will increase and redouble the duties and activities of the force's public relations section."

KANGAI ORDERS TRADE UNIONS TO REGISTER, UNITE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has ordered all trade unions in the country to register, and form a central umbrella body.

The move follows a series of meetings he held with trade unionists.

In an interview this week, Mr Kangai said he had invited 25 labour leaders to his office and told them the conditions.

"We would like to conform to international standards because we are now a member of the International Labour Organisation."

The Minister said the unions had been asked to register so that they could easily be identified. "We have so many unions being formed nearly every day and it is increasingly becoming difficult to deal with each of them."

All unions would be given a chance to register, after which a convention would be held under the auspices of the Ministry to elect a national executive of the central body.

After the elections the new body would be required to find a place for its head office from which it would co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated member unions.

The move would ease communication between the labour movements and the Ministry. "We will deal directly with the central body instead of several unions as has been the case at the moment."

Mr Kangai yesterday declined to comment on the resignation of Mr Phineas Sithole as vice-chairman of the six-week-old Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

Mr Kangai said in Bulawayo that he had not yet received Mr Sithole's resignation letter. He would have thought Mr Sithole would have been "polite enough" to discuss the matter

with him in the Ministry before telling the Press.

Mr Sithole resigned on Tuesday in protest against the ZCTU's "un-trade union policies, practices and principles", as well as "Government and ZANU (PF) attempts to usurp the role and rights of established trade unions . . ."

He accused ZANU (PF) of "consciously and openly trying to take over workers' organisations through ZANU (PF)-created workers' committees responsible for confusing both the workers and managements about which labour movement is actually responsible for promoting and protecting workers' rights."

Asked to clarify the role of workers' committees in relation to trade unions, Mr Kangai said: "Workers' committees deal with domestic issues at their respective work places while trade unions handle matters affecting their individual membership in each particular industry."

"Trade unions should not involve themselves in enterprise matters but in those of the entire industry."

"Trade union and workers' committees' activities are complementary and not opposed to one another in that the existence of committees facilitates and accelerates communication between management and trade unions on the one hand with workers on the other."

Mr Kangai said there was "nothing to stop workers' committee members from becoming trade union members because the two were not rivals."

On food for refugees and people returning to Zimbabwe, the Minister said this was under control.

"The situation is relatively quiet. Most people are getting supplies except where we have transport problems."

The Ministry would employ more personnel to help in the distribution of food. Mr Kangai said the Government needed more relief food supplies until the next harvest.

NEW CZI CHIEF TONY READ PROFILED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

MR Tony Read, new chief executive of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, runs to keep fit.

Professionally he has also had to do a lot of running lately.

Apart from settling in to his job, which entails, among other things, renewing contacts with leading figures in government and the private sector in the country, he is also having to find time to welcome and talk to members of the numerous international trade delegations who are currently

flocking to Zimbabwe.

Thus, after a hectic day at the CZI offices in Salisbury, he is frequently obliged to rush off to cocktail parties and meetings.

"It's hard work, but fascinating," said this embullient former policeman during a brief interview fitted in between appointments.

"Provided we can get the security situation in this country under control, government appreciates the value of private enterprise, and we can retain skilled people here, I firmly believe Zimbabwe has a great future.

"I genuinely think we can become the industrial centre of central Africa and don't see any problems which cannot be resolved.

"This is one of the reasons why we are anxious to establish good relations again with the international business community after being cut off for so many years.

"But as well as meeting delegations and international businessmen here at home, I am looking forward to

the time when we in CZI at least start sending official delegations abroad.

"Obviously, by travelling abroad, our businessmen can pick up many valuable ideas. Many have already done so, of course."

Although he spent his early three years in the police since emigrating to this country from London in 1963, Tony Read (46) has spent much of his working life in business.

He spent six years working for a wholesale company in what was then Northern Rhodesia returned to Bulawayo in 1964 to run a garage, and then joined the regional office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for some years.

Ten years ago he was appointed secretary of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, a post he held until his appointment to CZI on October 1 in succession to Mr Chris McCullagh.

A member of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management, Mr Read is married with three children.

RESERVE BANK STATEMENTS PUBLISHED

Salisbury ZIMBABWE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 10, 17 Oct 80 pp 963, 985

[Text]

General Notice 928 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 26th September, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury

10-10-80.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	199 835 623
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	50 871 201
Currency in circulation	162 284 354	Internal investments—	68 975 251
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	150 548 288	Government stock	21 316 940
Other liabilities	76 352 153	Other	47 658 311
		Other assets	77 502 720
	<u>\$397 184 795</u>		<u>\$397 184 795</u>

General Notice 938 of 1980.

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT [CHAPTER 173]

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

IN terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act [Chapter 173], a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 3rd October, 1980, is published in the Schedule.

17-10-80.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 3rd OCTOBER, 1980

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	\$		\$
Capital	2 000 000	Gold and foreign assets	212 532 549
General Reserve Fund	6 000 000	Loans and advances	52 001 201
Currency in circulation	164 142 310	Internal investments—	61 828 533
Deposits and other liabilities to the public	151 977 096	Government stock	30 170 222
Other liabilities	77 116 466	Other	31 658 311
		Other assets	74 873 589
	<u>\$401 235 872</u>		<u>\$401 235 872</u>

CSO: 4420

REFORM OF LABOR LAWS IN PROGRESS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text]

THE Government is working on legislation to remove some anomalies in the existing labour laws and provide better working conditions for all, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai said this week.

In an interview, he said the Industrial Conciliation Act would be repealed in order to effect far-reaching changes and abolish certain practices which were not conducive to the present society.

The move was also aimed at speeding up African advancement and to protect the indigenous worker.

"We are actually going to see that the Act, which is the bible of this Ministry, is changed," he said.

The changes would include the removal of the present practice of forcing female workers to resign when they are pregnant and abolition of racial salary scales; identification of foreign workers; discourage migrant labour to South Africa and to study the existing private employment agencies to determine their activities and effectiveness.

Mr Kangai said that in future, female workers would be granted maternity leave without losing their seniority or benefits.

"The issue of pregnant workers has been of great concern to us," he said.

The Minister said blacks taking over from whites were entitled to the same salary scales and conditions of service. He noted that racial scales had been a source of labour unrest in some places.

"At one place I visited, I was surprised to hear an African accountant telling me that he was getting half of what his white predecessor was getting. This practice must stop."

The Ministry was employing more industrial relations officers who were more orientated to the present society in a bid to protect the indigenous workers and speed up African advancement.

The officers would be empowered to visit various industries in the country and demand employees' registers and their salary scales.

They would ensure that no company flouted the Government policy of giving priority to indigenous workers in employment.

REGISTER

All private employment agencies would be required to register with the Ministry and their activities would be studied.

"We shall employ inspectors to examine their books and determine their activities and effectiveness," Mr Kangai said.

On Zimbabweans working in South Africa under the Wensla labour recruitment programme, he said the practice would be discouraged and the existing contracts made between the South African and the former Rhodesian governments would not be renewed when they expired.

The minister said individuals who wanted to continue working in South Africa were free to do so because there was no law barring people from getting jobs in other countries.

On aliens, Mr Kangai said there would be a control on foreigners coming to seek for jobs in Zimbabwe, adding that those already working had nothing to fear.

There would, however, be a process to identify them wherever they were employed.

They would gradually be asked to make a choice, either to be citizens or to continue being aliens.

"Those who want to stay here will have to identify themselves like

any sovereign state, we will have to identify them," the minister said.

"Those who have been here for a long time and want to stay here are free to do so. We feel they have made a contribution to this nation. I mean whites and blacks."

The minister appealed to various industries to give more jobs to indigenous job seekers in order to alleviate the existing unemployment problem in the country.

He said although it was difficult to give the exact figures, unemployment was high in the rural areas compared to the urban centres where there had been job opportunities because of economic development.

On workers' committees, Mr Kangai said they had made a notable achievement in improving communications between the workers and managements.

There had been letters congratulating the Ministry on the new development.

The minister noted that most of the strikes in the country, were a result of poor communication between the workers and managements.

EXCHANGE OF MINERAL WATER FOR ARAB OIL CONSIDERED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Charles Rukuni]

[Text]

A ZIMBABWEAN businessman plans to launch an industrial project that might end up in Arab states exchanging their oil for what the Arab need most: Water.

Nick Malachias, a Salisbury engineering company and nightclub owner, is to manufacture and export mineral water to the Middle East.

Negotiations are under way with British and Arab bankers for the finance to set up a factory in Zimbabwe and wholesalers in the Arab states.

Malachias is having various types of mineral water analysed in government laboratories.

He is looking for mineral water to duplicate as near as possible the French mineral water, Perrier. Or even better.

At his central-Salisbury nightclub, Malachias said: "Our mineral water has got to be 100 per cent pure. It should be of a higher quality than that currently being supplied by European countries if we are to get a market.

"And it should be at a reasonably cheaper price than European water."

Zimbabwe water tended to have too high copper and fluoride levels. But this could be filtered.

Among the problems Malachias expects to face — and which would mean getting government help are transport and containerisation.

The water has to be exported in its pure form so it cannot be transported in steel containers. It would lose its purity. Only glass containers can be used.

Again, to retain the purity factories have to be built where the water is. Rail sidings have to be established within reasonable distance and enough wagons made available to transport the water to the ports.

Talk big

Malachias said: "This is where government help is needed. If government really sees that the project is profitable, they could arrange an adequate supply of wagons and railage and also the shipping.

"Arabs don't talk small. They talk big. If you make a deal, they want you to keep up to it. Otherwise they drop you and look for better suppliers."

Water is free in Zimbabwe, Malachias said. Transport costs are much lower through Mozambican ports. Labour costs are reasonable so, it all looks feasible.

"This could be one of the biggest money-makers for the country and one of our biggest foreign exchange-earners. Even higher than tobacco.

"And so if government is involved, we might end up swapping their oil for our water.

We need the oil and they need the water. This is why government and the people should benefit from this project. It should not be a private enterprise."

Malachias got the idea of exporting water to Arab countries about four years ago when he visited Europe and the Middle East.

He said France, Spain and Greece were supplying the Middle East with mineral water at about K4 a litre.

"The Arabs have no water. They need it. It is not really a luxury. After all most Arab workers get a lot of money and K4 is not much to them.

Malachias said he had not launched the project earlier because of the war.

The areas where he could get the water he wanted were in war zones and generally things were not favourable to launch such a project then.

Malachias would not, however, disclose where he was getting the water. —GEMINI

OVER \$10 MILLION NEEDED FOR OIL REFINERY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE Feruka oil refinery at Umtali is unlikely to be back in operation until June 1982, and millions of dollars will have to be spent on reconditioning before it comes on stream, Mr Ian Yeoman, acting general manager of CAPREF, said this week.

The shareholders of CAPREF, the operating company, are awaiting the results of an in-depth investigation before they decide to recommission the plant.

Taking a cautious view Mr Yeoman said: "No decision has yet been made on the future of the refinery. It must and will depend upon the final report. This matter has to be taken step by step.

"We are dealing with seven shareholders and the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Bearing in mind the sums of money which will have to be spent this will

require major policy decisions at boardroom level by our shareholders."

Asked what the estimated cost of bringing the refinery out of mothballs and back into operation would be Mr Yeoman said: "It is bound to cost considerably more than Z\$10 millions taking into account the rehabilitation, the training of new staff, the provision of housing, supplies of crude oil and running costs.

OBJECTIVE

"But I must stress that our objective is to get agreement from all the parties involved to bring Feruka back on stream in its present form. It is a very complex exercise."

Ascertaining what state the whole plant is in today is being carried out by Netherlands-based Shell Internationale Petroleum Maatschappij B.V., Capref's technical adviser which has brought in under contract a team of experts from Fluor Engineers and Constructors Inc of the United States.

"We have had authority to spend in excess of Z\$1 million on the investigation and that should adequately cover the cost," added Mr Yeoman.

Also present at the meeting was Mr Carel Dan Broeder, SIPM's Feruka project leader who said that the investigation would define in terms of work and money what was needed to get the refinery working again.

"On the basis of the final report to be made and assuming one moves onto the second step, the rehabilitation, Feruka will be operating in the second half of 1962," Mr Den Broeder said.

Assuming that Feruka is to be given a new life there are many other considerations that CAPREF will have to take into account in planning for the future.

For instance, the refinery will not need to produce premium petrol, only regular to be mixed with the ethanol from the Lowveld plant at Triangle.

Mr Yeoman said that the electrification of Zimbabwe's railways, although some years ahead, and the supply of coal for steam locomotives would reduce demand for diesel from the refinery.

"These facts have to be taken into account for the future. On the other hand, demand for aviation fuel is likely to increase dramatically as is the call for liquified petroleum gas.

TRAINING

"One of the other major factors in time is the recruitment and training of staff which will be carried out during the rehabilitation and clearly some expatriates will be needed in the initial stages when the refinery is re-opened."

CAPREF is thinking in terms of employing 300 people when Feruka is recommissioned, roughly the same number as in 1965.

"Due to the technical complexity of the operations and the consequent high level of expertise required of the personnel involved, the recruitment and training of suitable staff is likely to represent a significant element in the resumption of refining operations," said Mr Yeoman.

A draft of the Fluor report should be ready at the end of the year, but meanwhile lawyers are re-drawing all the original agreements between CAPREF's shareholders, suppliers including the Lonrho-controlled CPMI pipeline company, and the Government.

Built in the early 1960s at a cost of less than R10 million Feruka processed just over 900 000 tonnes of light Iranian crude oil a year, which was broken down after refining into gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel, kerosene, paraffin and liquified petroleum gas, to name some of its products.

Construction was financed by its shareholders Shell, BP, Mobil, Caltex, the American Independent Oil Co., Total and Kuwait National Petroleum Company.

BRIEFS

UNITY ASSOCIATION FORMED--A solidarity association, the Zimbabwe Progress Legal Association of Friendship of the People in the World, was formed in Salisbury this week, its acting director, Mr Andrew Mazawara, said yesterday. Mr Mazawara said his organisation was not affiliated to any political party in Zimbabwe, although it would be helped financially by the Government. "We would like everybody to get involved because we are strongly against racialism, regionalism and tribalism," he said. The association would discuss international problems with other similar associations throughout the world "to try to establish a common working ground." He holds a bachelor's degree in international relations from the Sorbonne and a masters degree in philosophy from Holland University. He spent about four years in Mozambique as a guerilla during the war. He said his organisation would help in the rehabilitation programme. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

BEEF DEMAND INCREASES--There was a strong demand for breeding cows and fattening steers when 410 head of Sussex and Brahman cattle came under the hammer at the Salisbury South cattle sale yesterday. About 50 buyers attended the auction at the immaculate sale pens, on the Trivoli outspan area near the Hunyani river. The high prices reflected the continued demand for slaughter stock, with the top price of \$215 being paid for a cull bull. Seven cull Friesland cows were sold for \$200 each. There was also a steady demand for fattening steers. A pen of 12 steers sold for \$138 each. There was little demand for young breeding heifers, while breeding cows sold from \$134 to \$166. This was an indication that farmers were beginning to look to the long term in beef production and that a measure of confidence is returning to the industry. The cattle came from Umvukwes, Glendale and the Mtepatapa area. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

NO DRUGS SHORTAGE--Zimbabwe had adequate supplies of drugs to cope with increased demand since the free health service for people earning less than \$150 a month was started, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, said in an interview on Tuesday. The Deputy Minister was commenting on reports that some rural council clinics were having difficulty replacing drugs. He admitted there were some bottlenecks but these were being solved. A new medical stores depot was being planned for Metabeleland which would help in this direction. Dr Mazorodze said some clinics that had been reopened were the only ones for kilometres around, and these had been "swamped" by patients. Since the inauguration of the new health service in September there had been a sharp rise in patients treated, but this was already showing signs of dropping, he said. A spokesman for a major national drug manufacturing firm said there had been an increased demand for certain drugs,

but the suppliers were coping. A Ministry of Health official said: "Some areas might get a bit pushed at times, but if they get stuck we do what we can and get some stock moving to them." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

EEC SUPPORT--Brussels--President Masire of Botswana yesterday won Common Market support for a long-term goal by Southern African countries to coordinate development and reduce dependence on South Africa. Mr Masire told a news conference he had won assurances from Common Market development officials and members of the European Parliament that the EEC would participate in a regional development conference in Maputo from November 27-28, reports Iana-AP. "Independence from economic dependency on South Africa is necessary to better stabilise the region," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 80 p 1]

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